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United Press International
A Honduran soldier is lifted into a hijacked Red Cross plane at Managua. The soldiers and their families were fleeing the capital before the advancing Sandinista rebels.

Acting President Flees Managua Guardsmen Surrender to Rebels

By Marc Lifsher
MANAGUA, July 19 (UPI) — Commander of the national guard fled today to flee the rebels and end the civil war which has driven President Anastasio Somoza into exile, while acting President Oscar Uricury, under a national escort, went to Las Mercedes last night where he reported to Guatemala. Officials confirmed the report. Uricury had recalled U.S. advisor Lawrence Pezzullo to his post. Uricury's betrayal of the plan under which he was sworn to the Sandinistas, Fulgencio Larga Espada, chief of police, was thrust into command of the city. Some looting occurred, particularly by the army, who had stripped uniforms. Several hundred guardsmen fled to the city and were forced to take on additional guardsmen and their families. It was allowed to return to the Sandinista radio broadcast a five-member leftist junta. National Reconstruction would be in Managua this afternoon to control of the government. Larga Espada took over as acting commander. This was when Gen. Somoza's picked guard commander, Federico Mejia, and his entire staff fled the country. Uricury's military officials had fled today with Gen. Somoza. Uricury, left last night after vowing to stay until 1981, is a radio message addressed to officers and men of the National Guard, Col. Larga Espada.

**Managua Charges
Chinese Attack
Frontier Areas**
GKOK, July 19 (AP) — at today accused Chinese of shelling and making new into four border provinces many civilians and burning of buildings. Voice of Vietnam, monitored, said that between July 8 and 10, Chinese troops fired into the border areas of Ha Cao Bang, Hoang Lien Son and Chau provinces, killing 30, destroying houses and cattle. Vietnamese accusation was day after the resumption of the second round of the Sino-Viet normalization broadcast said that the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry had pro the "continuation of provocations," but the protest was rejected.

Miller Named to Treasury; Harris Assumes HEW Post

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, July 19 (IHT) — President Carter, acting quickly in reshuffling his Cabinet, today accepted the resignations of Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Attorney General Griffin Bell and Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare. William Miller, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has been nominated to succeed Mr. Blumenthal as treasury secretary.

The White House also announced that Mr. Califano would be replaced by the secretary of housing and urban development, Patricia Harris, a former ambassador to Luxembourg and the first black woman in a U.S. Cabinet.

Mr. Carter nominated Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti to succeed Mr. Bell. This change had been expected as Mr. Bell had signalled his desire to return to his law practice in Georgia.

Word of the president's acceptance of Mr. Blumenthal's resignation, tendered Tuesday along with all other Cabinet and high staff members at the president's behest, came after foreign currency exchanges had closed for the day. Officials said last night that Mr. Blumenthal's dismissal might entail too high a price for the administration in the international financial community.

Mr. Blumenthal, who had been designated as the president's chief economic spokesman, is highly regarded by the international bankers and finance ministers who are warily watching events in Washington.

Highly Regarded
But he has often come into conflict with high White House staff members and his ouster had been predicted, as had Mr. Califano's.

Mr. Blumenthal was regarded by White House insiders as too independent and too willing to show his disapproval of Carter policies he did not like. These included comprehensive tax reform and a go-slow approach to oil price control.

The dismissals were seen by White House watchers as the first victory of the so-called Georgia Mafia — Mr. Carter's intimate circle of fellow Georgians — over administration officials in conflict with the presidential staff.

The ousting of Mr. Califano drew immediate fire from Capitol Hill, where Mr. Califano was praised as "able, talented and honest" and his removal called "a grave mistake."

Mr. Carter on Tuesday invited his chief aides — Cabinet officers and White House staff members — to offer resignations to aid in the reappraisal of his administration and its performance. News of their compliance set off tremors here that reached around the world, even affecting the dollar's stability.

The president's reassessment of the performances of his Cabinet secretaries is expected to result in more departures. White House officials said the evaluations would be completed by Sunday. The White House already let it be known that the secretaries of state and defense and the national security aide, Zbigniew Brzezinski, would stay.

In Cambridge, Mass., Transportation Secretary Brock Adams said that he was asked to remain at his post but that he has not decided whether he will. He said that his decision will depend "on the administration's commitment to mass transportation and moving Detroit toward a more fuel-efficient car."

Mrs. Harris was said by a close Carter aide to have been chosen despite occasional conflicts with senior White House staff members because "she's a team player and Califano was not." United Press International reported today.

"Califano would say, 'I disagree with you, Mr. President, and I'm going to do it my way,' but Harris would say 'I disagree with you, Mr. President, and I'm going to do it your way.'"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Joseph Califano



Michael Blumenthal



Griffin Bell

More Departures Expected

Carter Accepts the Resignations Of Califano, Bell and Blumenthal

Young, Press Reported to Anger Carter

By Jack Nelson
WASHINGTON, July 19 — President Carter has rebuked Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, for making statements that embarrassed the administration and has criticized the Washington press corps for "distorting" the news, apparently convinced that both have contributed to the poor public image of his presidency.

The reprimand of Mr. Young for his controversial statements and the attack on the Washington press came in an unusual burst of temper by Mr. Carter during Tuesday's Cabinet meetings, administration sources said yesterday. A Cabinet member said that Mr. Carter was "just generally hot and somewhat aggressive."

The president, who is reappraising his relationship with the news media, vowed to discontinue regular press conferences in Washington and to hold more press conferences in other cities, the sources said.

Reprimand Denied
[A senior White House official yesterday denied that Mr. Carter had severely reprimanded Mr. Young during Tuesday's Cabinet meeting.]

[According to agency dispatches, the official said that Mr. Carter had critical things to say about a number of Cabinet officials, including Mr. Young, but had not singled out Mr. Young for severe treatment.]

The president was quoted as telling the Cabinet, "We're not here to pat each other on the back, but to talk about problems."

[The official also denied that Mr. Carter had denounced the "Washington mentality" of the news media and had vowed never to hold another news conference in the U.S. capital.]

Mr. Carter reportedly criticized Mr. Young when the ambassador attempted to say something at the Cabinet meeting, at which all Cabinet members tendered their resignations as part of a plan to shake up the administration.

"I didn't hear exactly what Andy said," a Cabinet member said. "But it didn't suit the president. And he began listing some things Andy had said that had embarrassed the administration."

Mr. Young has repeatedly voiced controversial views which White House and State Department officials have considered embarrassing and sometimes contrary to official policy. At times, they have found it necessary to dissociate the administration from his views.

Mr. Carter ticked off several of the most recent controversial statements, including one just before the revolution in Iran that predicted that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini would be hailed as a saint. The president also cited another statement by Mr. Young in which he equated the execution of a convicted murderer in Florida with executions that had occurred in Iran.

"When the president got through listing those things," the Cabinet member continued, "he said, 'That's the bad side of Andy. Now let me tell you the good side of him.'"

There are 50 to 60 countries in the world, he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Loyalty, Not Policy, at Stake

Control Seen Goal of Shake-Up

By Hedrick Smith
WASHINGTON, July 19 (NYT) — An impression is developing among administration officials that President Carter's current government shake-up is aimed more at increasing White House political control over various departments and agencies than at reorienting administration policy.

There was uneasiness and consternation in a number of major departments when word got out that Hamilton Jordan, the newly named White House chief of staff and longtime chief political lieutenant of Mr. Carter, had circulated several hundred forms calling on all Cabinet officers and senior White House aides to evaluate their subordinates but also on their loyalty.

Question 22 on the form asked: "To what extent is this person focused on accomplishing the administration's goals (1-10 percent; 100 percent)." Total: 100 percent.

The comments of close presidential advisers over the past several days have indicated that they were as concerned about which Cabinet officials might be responsible for unfavorable leaks to the press, or political connections to prominent political figures outside the administration.

The three Cabinet members most often mentioned for replacement — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano — are those with a reputation for independence and for private clashes with Mr. Carter's inner circle of advisers from Georgia. They are also the three who have drawn the most consistent fire from powerful groups within the Democratic Party.

Mr. Carter accepted the resignations of Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Califano today.

By contrast, the prevailing expectation within the White House and elsewhere in the administration is that the inner circle of Georgians, Mr. Carter's most ardent group of loyalists, are to remain intact except for Gerald Ralshoon, the media adviser who had previously planned to return to his private business and was named for the Carter re-election campaign.

"This will be more of a loyalty than an effective service test," said a White House source when asked what officials were most likely to be dropped.

Others suggested that the request for resignation of sub-Cabinet officials was a technique of removing some officials and making way for the appointment of Carter loyalists as the administration moved toward the 1980 political campaign.

Mr. Schlesinger has conceded that he is a political liability to Mr. Carter and would leave the government before the 1980 primary season began. Other high officials suggested that Mr. Califano might have been vulnerable to purging because of his friendship with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., the most formidable potential Democratic rival of the president.

"It's unprecedented and couldn't come at a worse time," Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said. "We need a sense of confidence in the country, and you don't create confidence by announcing that all those people who have been running the details of the country are out."

Sen. Jackson predicted that in such an atmosphere the president would have difficulty attracting a capable successor for Mr. Schlesinger.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Jordan Gets Rude Welcome From Capitol Hill Veteran

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP) — On the same day that Hamilton Jordan unofficially was promoted to White House chief of staff, he also got his feathers clipped on Capitol Hill.

Late Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Jordan paid a courtesy call on Speaker of the House Thomas O'Neill Jr. The two are not close friends and Rep. O'Neill's disdain for the aide he once referred to as "Hannibal Jerkin" has been an open secret.

Rep. O'Neill said yesterday the purpose of the meeting was "to understand each other a little better."

"I'm sure he understood me when we got through," Rep. O'Neill, D-Mass., said. According to the speaker, Mr. Jordan advised him there would be some changes in the administration.

Friend Fired
Rep. O'Neill told Mr. Jordan, "I hope you don't mess it up the way you messed up the Griffin situation."

Robert Griffin was a friend of Rep. O'Neill's who was fired as deputy administrator of the General Services Administration because he was believed to be standing in the way of a thorough corruption investigation in the GSA.

Rep. O'Neill felt he was not forewarned of the firing, and banned White House congressional liaison head Frank Moore from his office for a time because of it. Eventually, Rep. O'Neill came to believe Mr. Jordan was the real culprit.

Rep. O'Neill said he had never met Mr. Jordan before Tuesday afternoon. "Gary [Hymel, an O'Neill aide] introduced us. There hasn't been a relationship between the House and the president's closest aide, Hamilton Jordan. I haven't met him twice in 30 months."

"I told him there should be a better working relationship between the man who has the president's ear and the Congress of the United States. Hamilton Jordan hasn't attended one of those leadership meetings at the White House."

One source described Mr. Jordan as appearing shaken when he left Tuesday's meeting. The bad blood between Mr. Jordan and Rep. O'Neill began before President Carter was inaugurated.

Carter's Host for Grass Roots Chat Was Held 4 Days on Arson Charge

PITTSBURGH, July 19 (AP) — Bill Fisher, a machinist who spent a well-publicized evening chatting with President Carter in nearby Carnegie, said yesterday he also spent four days in jail earlier this year.

Mr. Fisher said he was jailed on charges of arson and criminal mischief four months ago, but the charges were dismissed by city court when he agreed to attend an alcohol treatment center.

"I'd like to know one person who hasn't made a mistake in their life," said his wife, Betty, who was with Mr. Fisher and a small group of neighbors when Mr. Carter visited their home on short notice last week. The president's visit was to gather grass roots reaction to his energy policies.

"That's the only trouble I've ever been in in my whole life," Mr. Fisher said. "I've changed my life and I'm just going to keep going in the direction I am now."

Mr. Fisher, 29, said the March 17 incident occurred when he was hitchhiking to his suburban Carnegie home after drinking with friends. While stopped at a hotel, Mr. Fisher said he lit a cigarette with a piece of newspaper and lighter fluid. The paper singed a wall of the hotel and caused \$75 worth of damage. A passerby extinguished the fire and called police.

Hanoi Says It Seeks Rules Easing Flight of Refugees



Phan Hien

GENEVA, July 19 (UPI) — Vietnam said today that it wanted to establish procedures to allow its people to leave the country in an orderly, legal and safe manner instead of the chaos of recent months.

Speaking on the eve of the UN Indochinese refugee conference, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien said that he would make concrete proposals at the conference concerning orderly and legal and safe departure "for persons leaving Vietnam."

"We are ready to do our best to facilitate departures," Mr. Hien said.

The UN conference will try to find homes for 400,000 Indochinese refugees and will seek increased financial aid for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Mr. Hien, commenting on charges by refugees that they had to pay officials huge sums for permission to emigrate, said that Hanoi does not have a policy of taking money from people who want to leave.

"If any mistakes are being made at the local level, the guilty persons will be prosecuted," he said.

Dick Clark, President Carter's special coordinator for refugee affairs, said today that a final decision on calling a Security Council meeting on the refugee problem will be made when we see the outcome of this conference.

Mr. Clark said that he hopes the conference will see resettlement quotas doubled, from 125,000 to 250,000 refugees. The second objective is to create centers where refugees can await resettlement, he said.

Refugee centers should be placed in Southeast Asia, Mr. Clark said, noting that the cost of using Guam, as suggested by Malaysia, would be \$7 per refugee rather than \$1.50 daily in Southeast Asia.

"I see it [the conference] as a kind of pledging session for extra resettlement places, but initiatives must be followed up after the conference to create a continuum of action," Mr. Clark said.

Vice President Walter Mondale was scheduled to arrive tomorrow night, speak Saturday morning, hold a news conference and leave.

Unesco Representative

Woman Named to Form Portugal Regime

By James M. Markham
LISBON, July 19 (NYT) — Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, a 49-year-old engineer and diplomat, was named today by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes to form a caretaker government that should preside over parliamentary elections in the fall.

Miss Pintasilgo, who served as minister of social affairs in the left-wing government of Premier Vasco Dos Santos Goncalves in 1975, will become the first female premier in Portugal's history — though her mandate will presumably come to an end in several months.

"Somebody had to take this job," said Miss Pintasilgo, who had been serving as Portugal's representative to Unesco in Paris. "If these words were not worn out, I would say that it is a service to be rendered to the country. I know there are few people who are willing to take this job."

With a reputation as a moderate leftist, Miss Pintasilgo appeared likely to gain the support of the Communist Party and the acquiescence of Mario Soares' Socialists, who have been extremely critical of Gen. Eanes' announcement last week that he intends to dissolve parliament and call fresh elections.

Gen. Eanes has said, though, that he will only dissolve parliament after a new government is in place to replace the nonparty administration of Premier Carlos Mota Fialto, which resigned June 6 after its budget was picked apart by the Socialists and the Communists.

Portugal's two main rightist parties, the Social Democrats and Center Democrats, appear to have the gravest reservations about Miss Pintasilgo's appointment, even though they have lately been pressing most eagerly for the dissolution of parliament and new elections.

Given democratic Portugal's tortuous parliamentary history, political analysts said that the rightists' opposition could still pose problems for the approval of the new government's program. After meeting with Gen. Eanes today, Miss Pintasilgo said she expected to be able to form her Cabinet before the end of next week.

Together with a tiny monarchist party, the Social and Center Democrats have formed a "democratic alliance" with the aim of forming the country's next elected government, though at this point few neutral observers are willing to predict victory for anyone in the elections, which could be held at the end of October.



Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo

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Extensive Self-Government for Region Due

Bombs, Walkouts Greet Basque Home-Rule Accord

By Harry Debelius

MADRID, July 19 (IHT) — Bombs in the Basque country and a walkout by elected local and regional officials from the secessionist Herri Batasuna coalition today greeted hopes that the new agreement on a home-rule statute might soon bring peace to the troubled Basque region.

The bombs went off in a Bilbao shoe store owned by a family identified with the conservative Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), which negotiated the accord with Madrid, and in the city halls of Renteria

and Hernani, both near San Sebastian. One person, a passerby in Bilbao, was hurt, and the blasts caused considerable material damage.

When the statute becomes law, Basques will have extensive self-government, although the region will remain an integral part of Spain. Among important powers to be held by the regional government will be those of organizing and controlling police forces, collecting taxes for the regional and the national governments, and integrating lessons in the Basque language and culture into educational programs.

The mayors of Renteria and Hernani belong to Herri Batasuna (People's Unity), a legally recognized political movement which is closely associated with the political wing of the separatist organization ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty).

ETA Suspected

While no one immediately claimed responsibility for today's bombings, they were believed to be the work of the military wing of the ETA, which is opposed to the home-rule statute and committed to continuing its violent campaign

for total independence for Euzkadi, the Basque region.

In the view of ETA military activists, Herri Batasuna abandons the struggle for independence by its acceptance of the proposed statute, and the PNV is practicing collaboration with the central government in Madrid.

Fights among prisoners representing the two ETA factions broke out last weekend at the prison in Soria where most terrorist convicts and suspects are held. The fights foreshadowed a split in the ETA ranks.

Herri Batasuna's elected mem-

bers of city councils and provincial and regional government bodies abandoned their posts today in the three provinces directly affected by the agreement on the terms of a new home-rule statute — Alava (Vitoria), Guipuzcoa (San Sebastian) and Vizcaya (Bilbao) — after a poll of the coalition's militants showed that they favored such an attitude.

Negotiators from the PNV, the most powerful party in Euzkadi, reached agreement with Premier Adolfo Suarez and his Center Democratic Union (UCD) on Tuesday on the basic terms of future home rule. That agreement cleared the way for almost certain parliamentary committee approval — probably by early next month — of a revised text of the so-called Guernica Statute.

The next step, probably in September, will be submission of the proposed statute for approval by the people of the Basque region in a referendum. If, as is expected, they approve it, it goes to Parliament for ratification in a plenary session and then to King Juan Carlos, whose signature will make it law.

Not only the PNV and the UCD were pleased at the success of the negotiations on the terms of the statute. Representatives of other parties, both national and regional, hailed the deal as an important achievement. Outright euphoria was reflected in the words of Euzkadiako Eskerra (Basque Left) parliamentary deputy Juan Mari Barandiaran, who said on Tuesday that the agreement amounted to "the signing of a peace treaty after three centuries of war."

The latest explosions made clear that complete pacification of the Basque country is still in the future. But they did not destroy the confidence among many political leaders, both here and in the north, that the historic agreement will reduce the extent of popular support which secessionist ETA currently enjoys in the Basque region.



Robert Strauss (left), U.S. envoy to the Mideast, and Hamilton Jordan walk at the White House.

Action Could Signal Further Shake-Up

Jordan Asks Rating of Sub-Cabinet Aid

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP) — Hamilton Jordan first exercised power in the capacity of White House chief of staff on Tuesday, the day before he officially was named, when he distributed forms to Cabinet members and White House senior staff aides for evaluating their highest-ranking assistants, informed sources said.

Mr. Jordan, 34, ordered the completed forms returned to him by tomorrow, possibly foreshadowing an extensive shake-up in the administration beyond the dismissal of a handful of Cabinet officials and senior White House advisers.

The personnel evaluation will extend to the level of deputy assistant secretaries in the 12 Cabinet departments, and to the middle level of staff aides in the White House. The number of persons being evaluated was not disclosed but was thought to be in the hundreds.

A second wave of evaluation, touching officials in agencies below Cabinet rank, such as the Small Business Administration, is expected soon.

Meanwhile, there was no word from the White House on whether the president has decided to accept any of the resignations offered to him by 34 officials, including the entire Cabinet and White House senior staff.

Officials suggested that there may not be an announcement of Mr. Carter's decisions until after tomorrow's deadline for the return of the evaluation forms and that successors may not be named in every instance.

Thus far, only four of the 34 officials who tendered their resignations have been officially assured of keeping their jobs: Mr. Jordan, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser.

The evaluation forms were prepared within the last two weeks during the president's "domestic summit conference" at Camp David. They were thought to be the work principally of Mr. Jordan and Tim Kraft, a White House political assistant.

Since last fall, Mr. Kraft and his immediate staff have said that they were evaluating the performances of Mr. Gonzalez Cabinet officials, although little has happened as a result of the evaluation. The dispatch of the forms Tuesday represented a dramatic escalation in that process, designed to coincide with other moves by Mr. Carter to shake up the administration and revive his presidency.

Rep. Carl Perkins, D-Ky., chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, was openly angry and said that Mr. Califano was dismissed because Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, "and that group were jealous of him because he knew you could not put pinheads at the head of a department."

The radio said that Mr. Begin, 66, felt ill while returning to Jerusalem from a special Cabinet session in Tel Aviv, which reviewed the redeployment of the Israeli forces in the Negev desert following the withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula under the peace treaty with Egypt.

Mr. Begin, who suffered a heart attack in 1977, will undergo tests there over the next few days, the radio said.

19 Die on Pakistan Bus

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 19 (UPI) — Nineteen persons were killed and 28 injured when a bus plunged into a ravine 38 miles northeast of here yesterday, the police said.

The form included 30 questions asking evaluations of the employee's work habits, including average hours worked; personal characteristics, including levels of maturity, imagination and self-confidence; ability to get along with others and to make public appearances; and quality of "political skills."

The form also asked the superior to list the major strengths and weaknesses of each person under evaluation and to "list three things about this person that have disappointed you."

Theoretically, according to Jule Sugarman, deputy director of the Office of Personnel Management, the White House evaluation could extend to 1,600 employees, including presidential appointees, "except" appointees of "Cabinet and agency heads and so-called 'political' appointees."

The president's designation of Mr. Jordan as chief of staff, announced by the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, came as no surprise. The architect of Mr. Carter's successful campaign for the presidency, Mr. Jordan has gradually been assuming more power in the White House.

Wider Authority

However, it was clear from the comments of Mr. Powell and others that Mr. Jordan not only was given the title but also a broad charter and authority to implement decisions.

For example, other members of the White House senior staff, in-

cluding Mr. Carter's other aide, Mr. Powell, were told they should no longer consider Mr. Jordan's decisions as if they were the president's own.

Officials indicated that they did not expect Mr. Jordan to have access to Cabinet officials for presidential aides to Mr. But, according to Mr. Powell, it is clear that Mr. J. will have authority to resolve differences among administrative officials, taking only major issues to the president, thus freeing him from preoccupation with details of government activities.

Reaction to the admission, shake-up and the uncertainty of so many high officials could be negative. Questioning by Secretary Michael Blumenthal, today at a House Budget Committee meeting, Reps. Paul Simon, Ill., and Leon Panetta, D-Calif., complained about the uncertainty of the shake-up has caused.

This also was reflected in currency markets, where the dollar soared to more than an ounce.

A senior White House aide said there was "tension" about foreign reaction, but that it was "under control."

"We can't let this deter us going through this process," he said. "It can't be pre-emptive consideration."

Office: _____
Name of Ratee: _____

STAFF EVALUATION

Please number each of the following questions about this person.

1) On the average how does this person perform at work? _____
2) How flexible is this person? _____
3) How stable is this person? _____
4) How frequently does this person come to work? _____
5) How often is this person late? _____
6) How often is this person absent? _____
7) How often is this person sick? _____
8) How often is this person on vacation? _____
9) How often is this person on business travel? _____
10) How often is this person on leave? _____
11) How often is this person on sick leave? _____
12) How often is this person on vacation? _____
13) How often is this person on business travel? _____
14) How often is this person on leave? _____
15) How often is this person on sick leave? _____
16) How often is this person on vacation? _____
17) How often is this person on business travel? _____
18) How often is this person on leave? _____
19) How often is this person on sick leave? _____
20) How often is this person on vacation? _____
21) How often is this person on business travel? _____
22) How often is this person on leave? _____
23) How often is this person on sick leave? _____
24) How often is this person on vacation? _____
25) How often is this person on business travel? _____
26) How often is this person on leave? _____
27) How often is this person on sick leave? _____
28) How often is this person on vacation? _____
29) How often is this person on business travel? _____
30) How often is this person on leave? _____

Personal Characteristics:

31) How confident is this person? (circle one) _____
32) How confident is this person? (circle one) _____
33) How confident is this person? (circle one) _____
34) How confident is this person? (circle one) _____
35) How confident is this person? (circle one) _____
36) How confident is this person? (circle one) _____
37) How confident is this person? (circle one) _____
38) How confident is this person? (circle one) _____
39) How confident is this person? (circle one) _____
40) How confident is this person? (circle one) _____

Page 1 of the form that Cabinet secretaries and senior White House aides are being asked to fill in about their subordinates.

Carter Is Seen Tightening Control of Subordinates

(Continued from Page 1)

ger at the Energy Department. "I think it's going to be hard to find recruits unless a warranty device goes with the job," he said.

But the sheer uncertainty and the White House silence after Tuesday's unexpected and dramatic mass resignation — the first by any Cabinet in the midst of an administration since 1842 — started a wave of gossip, rumors, speculation and sniping across this city of bureaucrats and politicians.

Inside the administration, moods varied according to where officials thought they or their bosses stood on the White House loyalty list. One presidential confidant expressed disbelief that Mr. Carter had effectively induced the mass resignations, evidently because of Mr. Carter's reputation for being reluctant to fire any appointees.

"For the first time since I've known you, I cannot comment," one official told a reporter. "The whole thing is unbelievable. It boggles the mind. At least Nixon did it after an election."

On the morning after his landslide election in November, 1972, Mr. Nixon strolled into his Cabinet room, received a round of

After 2-Month Lull

U.S. Embassy in Moscow Again Bombarded by Rays

MOSCOW, July 19 (AP) — The mysterious microwave radiation that bombarded the U.S. Embassy here for more than a decade has been turned on again after an apparent two-month lull, an embassy spokesman said today.

"During the week ending July 15, 1979 a microwave signal was active, though at a low level," the spokesman said.

A source said that the signal has been active for a little less than five hours since last Thursday.

The maximum measured power at an unobscured window was less than two-tenths of a microwatt per square centimeter, the source said, significantly below the typical maximum power levels of 18 microwatts between October, 1975, and January, 1976.

Washington repeatedly protested the radiation bombardment, but the Russians insisted that there were no beams focused on the em-

bassy and that the microwaves did not exceed normal background levels for a large city.

The radiation was turned off April 27, according to the embassy. The sources said that last week was the first time anything had been monitored since and the embassy has denied unconfirmed reports from Washington and Moscow that the radiation was turned on in May.

The embassy spokesman said that no radiation was monitored from the "east signal" transmitter on a rooftop across the street from the embassy, which was badly damaged in a fire. He said that the current radiation was monitored from a site south of the embassy.

Possible Health Hazard

The Soviet beams were first detected in the early 1960s and have aroused concern over possible health hazards for embassy personnel. The spokesman said today that embassy employees had been informed of the resumption of microwave bombardment.

The halting of the signal last April was viewed by Western diplomats here as a step to improve the overall tone of relations before the Vienna summit meeting between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

The purpose of the radiation has never been disclosed.

2 U.S. Fugitives Arrested in U.K. Kidnapping Case

ASHEVILLE, N.C., July 19 (AP) — Joyce McKinney and her fellow fugitive in an international kidnapping case were arrested yesterday, the FBI said.

Miss McKinney, 28, the former Miss Wyoming-U.S.A., fled Britain a few days before her trial was to begin on charges that she and Keith May, 26, kidnapped Kirk Anderson, her former lover and a Mormon missionary, and held him captive.

Miss McKinney and Mr. May disappeared in April, 1978, in London. They were arrested in 1977 on charges of abducting Mr. Anderson and imprisoning him in a country cottage, but they were released on bail. The prosecution charged that Miss McKinney chained Mr. Anderson to a bed and forced him to make love to her.

Miss McKinney had termed the charges a lie.

Managua awoke to an eerie quiet interspersed with bursts of automatic weapon fire as Sandinista guerrillas moved back into the devastated working class neighborhoods of eastern Managua abandoned three weeks ago.

The Sandinista-backed junta issued a proclamation in San Jose declaring it will pay Nicaragua's \$1.3-billion debt once it draws up a financing package and that foreign investments will be protected. It also said it would seize Gen. Somoza's wide holdings.

In Washington, the U.S. government today urged the Sandinista forces to negotiate a peaceful transition of power with the shattered national guard.

Meanwhile, a group of 10 men and women seized the Nicaraguan embassy in Washington, injuring two U.S. Secret Service guards.

24-Mile Oil Slick From Wild Well Hits Mexico Coast

MEXICO CITY, July 19 (AP) — A 24-mile-long oil slick from a runaway oil well has washed up on beaches near Tuxpan in the Gulf coast state of Veracruz, the Mexican government oil company said yesterday.

The slick, which was discovered Tuesday, landed 240 miles away from the runaway well near Ciudad del Carmen in the Bay of Campeche.

Officials said five teams are cleaning up the beaches and that flotation booms have been set in place along coastal beaches.

The well has been spewing 30,000 barrels of oil a day since June 4 when it blew out and caught fire. So far all efforts to cap the blowout have failed and a nearby relief well to take pressure off the blowout and douse the fire will not be finished until September.

Top Guatemala Aide Is Kidnap Victim

GUATEMALA CITY, July 19 (UPI) — Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima was kidnapped yesterday by gunmen, officials said.

Witnesses said that the kidnappers surrounded Mr. Alonso Lima's car with three vehicles in a Guatemala City street and removed him from the car. His driver was slightly injured in the attack.

Carter Criticizes Young, Washington Press Corps

(Continued from Page 1)

the world who trust us now and they do it because of Andy Young and that's the good he does. It's not all bad. The good outweighs the bad."

According to this official, "Andy didn't seem to be upset about what the president had said about embarrassing him. After all, Andy had said all those things."

Mr. Young, who was at his UN office in New York yesterday, would not comment directly on his exchange with Mr. Carter, but issued a statement saying, "The president is dealing with grave national problems. What he is doing and what he has done is good for the country and I will continue to support him."

Mr. Carter's criticism of the press, the sources said, came in the context of a statement about the "Washington mentality," which he said does not understand what "the real America is all about."

"You take the Washington press corps," an official quoted the president as saying. "They're oriented into what's going on in Washington. You go to Seattle and they ask you entirely different questions."

Mr. Carter reportedly criticized Washington reporters for "twisting" the news and indicated that since Watergate they had been obsessed with looking for cover-ups at the expense of dealing with important issues.

Like many presidents before him, Mr. Carter frequently has criticized the Washington press. The criticism has sharpened as the pres-

U.S. Senator Becomes Star of Anti-SALT Film

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP) — Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., is a featured performer in a new anti-SALT documentary, as the film is described by the American Conservative Union, which made it.

Sen. Baker's participation in the film is another blow to the Carter administration's hope that the Senate minority leader would support the new strategic arms limitation treaty.

Sen. Baker also recently signed a fund-raising letter that attacked the state of SALT. Last month, he said he could support the treaty only if it were substantially rewritten.

could make him a political liability in Mr. Carter's effort to line up Southern voters behind his candidacy for re-election next year.

Mrs. Harris, daughter of a Pullman car porter and the first black woman to hold a seat in the Cabinet, was ambassador to Luxembourg from 1965 to 1967 and served as an official of the Democratic National Committee. A law professor and associate dean at Howard University here, she was a longtime activist in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

But sounds of displeasure were heard on Capitol Hill when Mr. Califano's ouster became known. Announcing the acceptance of his resignation to the Senate, Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., a member of two committees which deal with HEW, said: "Joe Califano is far and away the best secretary in my experience. He ably articulated administration policy, he's been a loyal member of the Carter administration and his resignation will be an enormous loss to the country."

Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass.,

Califano, Bell, Blumenthal Leave Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

President, but you're the boss and I'll do it your way." UPI quoted the aide as saying.

In a press conference later, Mr. Califano, a prominent lawyer and former aide to President Lyndon B. Johnson, said that he intends to "speak out on public issues and on behalf of the people served by this department." The largest in the federal government.

In his handwritten note of reply addressed to "Secretary Joe Califano," the president wrote: "I accept your resignation with a genuine feeling of appreciation and of recognition."

Political Liability

It was known that Mr. Califano provoked criticism among White House staff members because of his readiness to challenge their judgments and oppose their decisions. He has drawn heavy political fire from tobacco-growing regions for his anti-smoking campaign and from some Southern governors for his desegregation efforts, which

could make him a political liability in Mr. Carter's effort to line up Southern voters behind his candidacy for re-election next year.

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Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass.,

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Senate Testimony

Brown Says SALT Assures Soviet Arms Changes

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, July 19 — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown yesterday said the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union assures that improvements in new intercontinental missiles required for existing Soviet missiles will be "militarily insignificant."

Brown agreed with one estimate that odds are a million to one that the Russians being able to go and fully test a new intercontinental missile without U.S. ledge.

A defense chief's testimony in his fourth appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in defense of the SALT II treaty as he sought to deal with the question of Soviet compliance with the treaty.

During more than three hours of testimony, Mr. Brown repeatedly stressed confidence that compliance with the treaty could be adequately verified, although he acknowledged that there were uncertainties about the precision of verification issue is viewed as the question that will mine whether the treaty, last month at the Vienna conference, is ratified by Senate.

Some Disappointment
Brown's answers yesterday led to leave some senators, especially Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, baffled. The secretary's appearance at the public session came a few days after he had testified for several hours in a closed meeting and it appeared yesterday that further executive sessions would be held to discuss secret details of verification techniques.

The latest questioning of Mr. Brown focused on suggestions that a loophole in the treaty could permit the Soviet Union to deploy a new generation of ICBMs, rather than one new type.

The treaty allows each country to deploy one new type of ICBM, but it limits other modifications to 5 percent — that is, it prohibits more than a 5-percent increase in the size or power of a missile.

Mr. Brown acknowledged that the Russians have a new generation of missiles under development but he said that the 5-percent limitation would prevent anything militarily significant from being deployed.

"Doesn't Matter"
In fact, he said, changes of 10 percent to 15 percent could be made without having meaningful military impact.

Saying that "it doesn't matter if they [missiles] have a new shape of tail fin," Mr. Brown suggested that it would be a waste of money for the Russians to build the kind of missiles permitted by the SALT II treaty.

With increased number of warheads and improvements in accuracy, existing Soviet weapons will have the potential in the 1980s to knock out U.S. Minuteman silos in a sneak attack. That capability would not be improved by a new generation of missiles with 5 percent more destructive power, Mr. Brown said.

Mr. Brown said that, if he went to Congress with plans for new missiles of a 5- or 10-percent improvement over existing weapons, "I would be accused, quite rightly, of wasting taxpayers' money."

He warned that without the limitation of the SALT-II treaty, the Soviet picture would be much different. "They could modify their existing missiles by changing propellant, dimensions, and everything else so that throw weight and warhead numbers could be anything they pleased," he said. "And they could deploy as many ICBMs as they wished."

Los Angeles Times



Secretary of Defense Harold Brown stifles a yawn during his appearance Wednesday before Senate panel SALT pact hearing.

Energy Aide Says

No Evidence of Firms Diverting Oil From U.S.

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, July 19 (NYT) — Energy Department investigators have concluded that U.S. oil companies have not diverted foreign crude oil or gasoline away from the United States, a department official reported yesterday.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said that the investigators had found no evidence that the oil companies had sent to the United States less oil than the companies' normal distribution formulas called for.

The department's Office of Special Counsel, an enforcement unit,

begin the investigation last spring after members of Congress and others questioned whether the oil companies were giving the United States less than a normal share of available supplies in an effort to drive up prices here while realizing large profits in Europe.

The inquiry was one of several investigations of energy supplies and prices referred to by President Carter in a speech Monday in Kansas City. Subsequent inquiries at the Energy Department indicate that Mr. Carter's broad summary may have left the public with an exaggerated notion of what the Energy Department was doing with respect to enforcement and collection of data.

On enforcement, the president said: "I have ordered almost 200 auditors into the field to insure that the refiners comply with the law, and another 400 will be sent to monitor fuel jobbers and dealers."

The auditors' mission is to determine whether oil producers, refiners and distributors have charged higher prices than government controls allowed. With respect to filling stations, the auditors respond to complaints from the public or examine a station's records on their own. Checking refiners' books is the most complex enforcement task and requires auditors to spend weeks and months at the offices of the larger refiners.

The 200 auditors mentioned by Mr. Carter, officials said, included 140 who were temporarily taken off retrospective price audits for 1978 and assigned to checking 1979 data.

James Flug, an adversary of the oil industry and a critic of the department, said that the country should not be left with "a choice between finding out how we got cheated five years ago and finding out who is creating problems or cheating or exploiting or hiding now." Mr. Flug is the founder and director of Energy Action, a Washington-based consumer organization.

Although Mr. Carter did not say so in his Kansas City speech, the Energy Department until a few weeks ago was cutting deeply into its enforcement ranks. Their number was scheduled to drop from 650 last January to 252 by Sept. 30, 1980, according to a spokesman for the Office of Enforcement.

When gasoline prices started climbing last winter in response to crude oil price boosts and a developing shortage, the Energy Department had virtually no auditors assigned to checking retail gasoline prices, the spokesman recalled. Since January, the White House has approved two expansions of the enforcement staff — one of 141 persons and a second, approved in mid-June, of 400 persons, the 400 auditors mentioned in Monday's speech.

Warning From Mayor
Mayor Edward Koch was clearly upset at the demonstration, which caused tens of thousands of New Yorkers to be late to work.

"I believe such individuals should be suspended," the mayor said.

Mr. Koch warned that if another demonstration erupted he would seek to have the drivers brought before New York City's Taxi and Limousine Commission, which could impose penalties including the suspension of licenses.

The commission authorized a 15-cent fare increase last week to cover the rising costs of gasoline. But a coalition of independent cab drivers launched the protest, claiming that the increase was not enough.

The drivers had sought at least a 50-cent increase in fares but the taxi commission said that no figures had been presented to justify anything higher than 15 cents.

In New York, independent cab drivers, who own their own vehicles, have been particularly hard hit by the gasoline shortage. Fleets generally have gas delivered to their garages, but the independents have been forced to wait in line with ordinary motorists when gasoline has been scarce. The city has about 9,500 independent drivers and about 2,000 fleet cabbies.

New York is not the only city where cab drivers are disgruntled over gasoline costs. In Washington, a two-day strike was launched this week, but it fizzled because many drivers could not afford to lose income. A meeting was set for today in the capital to act on the Washington drivers' request for a 10.5-percent fare increase.

Los Angeles Times

Cited U.S. Mishap Similar to Three Mile Island

2 Engineers Say They Warned of Reactor Accidents

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP) — Two nuclear safety engineers at Babcock & Wilcox Co., a manufacturer of nuclear power plants, said yesterday that they tried unsuccessfully to warn customers of the possibility of a nuclear accident similar to the one that crippled Three Mile Island.

The engineers, Joseph Kelly and Bert Dunn, told the Kemeny Commission investigating Three Mile Island for the White House that they wrote memos to Babcock supervisors and had repeated discussions with managers over what they felt was a need to warn Babcock customers of the possibility of a coolant-loss accident like the one at Three Mile Island.

Ohio Accident

The date of Mr. Kelly's first memo was Nov. 1, 1977, while Mr. Dunn wrote his first memo Feb. 9, 1978, more than a year before Three Mile Island. Power companies that had purchased Babcock nuclear plants were never notified of their concerns.

"I wrote followup memos and had discussions with people about the need to notify customers and I operated under the assumption that new instructions would be distributed to customers," said Mr. Dunn, who is manager of emergency core cooling system analysis for Babcock & Wilcox in Lynchburg, Va. "But to my knowledge, customers were never notified."

Mr. Kelly and Mr. Dunn told the Kemeny Commission that their concerns were triggered by an accident Sept. 24, 1977, at the Davis-Besse nuclear plant of Ohio's Toledo Edison Co., which, like Pennsylvania's Metropolitan Edison Co., had bought its nuclear plant from Babcock & Wilcox.

The Davis-Besse accident involved a sudden loss of cooling water that shut the nuclear reactor.

The accident happened when a pressure relief valve stuck open, venting thousands of gallons of cooling water away from the reactor, and plant operators mistakenly throttled back the pumps pouring emergency cooling water onto the reactor to make up the difference.

While the nuclear core at Davis-Besse was never exposed the way the core at Three Mile Island was, there were striking similarities in the events that led to both accidents. The pressure relief valves at both places jammed in the open position, releasing essential cooling water from the reactors. The pumps feeding emergency coolant to the cores were throttled back or turned off, denying replacement cooling water to the cores.

"One difference in the two accidents was that the Davis-Besse operator quickly realized his emergency valve was stuck open and closed it after 20 minutes," Mr. Kelly testified. "The other difference was

that the Davis-Besse people throttled back two pumps; the Three Mile Island people stopped all four. To me, that's a significant difference."

The accident at Davis-Besse prompted Mr. Kelly to write a memo to seven Babcock supervisors in which he recommended that all Babcock customers be given guidance as to how to avoid a similar accident at their plants.

Mr. Kelly said that 10 days after he wrote his memo he received a memo from F. J. Walters, a supervisor in the Nuclear Service Division who said that he disagreed with Mr. Kelly's concerns. Mr. Walters told Mr. Kelly that he thought the operators at Davis-Besse had acted correctly; besides, he said, the accident was of no magnitude.

"He was confused," Mr. Kelly said of Mr. Walters. "It's [the Walters memo] only value to me was to escalate the problem to Mr. Dunn."

Mr. Dunn said that Mr. Taylor responded by rerouting his memo back to the Nuclear Service Division, where Mr. Kelly had run into his original obstacle. Mr. Dunn said he never heard anything further and assumed that customers had been notified of his concern.

U.S. Publisher Denies S. Africa Links

By David Johnston

WASHINGTON, July 19 — Newspaper publisher John McGoff has broken months of silence about his involvement in the South African government's secret propaganda-fund scandal, in an open letter printed yesterday in more than 40 newspapers that he owns or controls.

In the 1,200-word statement, Mr. McGoff denied being an agent or front for any foreign government. He said that no foreign government had had any ownership interest in the Sacramento (Calif.) Union or any other newspaper that he owns or controls.

But Mr. McGoff did not deny the findings of an official South African investigating commission that he used \$11.5 million from the covert propaganda fund to help him acquire the Union and a half interest in a global television news service called UPTN, and in his unsuccessful attempt to buy the Washington Star. Mr. McGoff has since sold his interests in UPTN.

The South African investigating commission never said that the South African government owned any McGoff papers, only that the secret propaganda fund helped Mr. McGoff finance the deals.

The FBI is investigating Mr. McGoff to determine if he acted as an unregistered foreign agent in the purchase of the Union and the attempted purchase of the Star. Agents of foreign governments are

required to disclose their activities to the Department of Justice.

"Every purchase or attempted purchase of any newspaper or other business in which I have been involved," Mr. McGoff wrote, "has always been based upon my own judgment in what I believed to be the best interests of those properties and the public they serve, following the traditions of a truly independent press."

He said that he was under attack from the "Eastern Establishment press, as well as the federal government which has been the target of my criticism." He said that news stories, "citing anonymous sources, have attempted to paint me as a bigot." He offered no evidence to support that view.

When the Los Angeles Times called to ask for a copy of a press release containing the statement,

Mr. McGoff's secretary refused and hung up. Mr. McGoff has refused to talk to reporters for months.

As published on the front page of the Union, Mr. McGoff's letter stated that the "kind of attacks being made on me — and ominous signs that the federal government is marshaling its enormous resources to attempt to muzzle me as a publisher — tell me that my views and values, unpopular as they may be in some quarters, are in fact being heard."

The text went on: "It also seems that some people are very much afraid that what I have been saying may be striking a responsive chord in the minds of too many Americans. If that is true, it is well worth the fight. I will not be silenced no matter the outcome."

Los Angeles Times

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Government Says Small Models Gain

Lot of Big Cars Chugs Into U.S. History

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP) — The era of the big American car is ending. This year will be the last in which U.S. plants produce more big cars than imports, according to economists at the Department of Commerce.

In the 1980-model year, they said, the U.S. auto output of 8.2 million cars will be almost equal to the 8.1 million cars imported from abroad. Sales statistics will show small cars outselling big ones, because General Motors introduced its new subcompact this spring but the 1980 models.

The trend is detailed in a report by the Commerce Department's chief economist, Courtney, and staff economist Joseph N. They say that small cars would increase still more if industry could produce more.

Costs millions to retrofit for cars, they note. Equipped to machine V-8 engine blocks to handle engines of four or six cylinders. Nor can suppliers switch their production to meet the parts needed for cars.

General Motors gained the lead to build another 150,000 cars a year by opening a new plant in Oklahoma recently, but a further increase in the production of small cars cannot be expected before the 1981-model year, the report said.

Foreign producers are unable to see production very much, the economists concluded, that the record sales pace for cars this spring "probably not be maintained during remainder of the year."

Slater-Carson report points at sales of big cars fell after the 1973-1974 Arab oil embargo. Although car sales in general rebounded, sales of big cars never returned to their 1973 levels. The trend continued, the report says: "Even if the shift [to small cars] is short-lived, it is unlikely that consumers will ever again purchase as many large cars as in 1978."

When the gas lines began to form this spring, consumers quickly turned from imported oil to imported cars, the economists noted. The pace of import sales jumped from 2.1 million cars a year in January to 2.7 million a year by May, and the share of imported cars in the market rose from below 18 percent to 24 percent in four months.

Sales of domestic compact and subcompact cars followed the same trend. By May, 60 percent of the cars sold in the United States were small cars.

The report supports the contentions of auto executives that fuel supply is decisive. In Canada, where gasoline prices have risen sharply since 1973 but supplies are plentiful, sales of big cars are higher this year than last. Sales of imported cars are off sharply, in part because of depreciation of Canadian currency.

Protesting Taxi Drivers Snarl New York Traffic

By John J. Goldman

NEW YORK, July 19 — More than a thousand taxi drivers, protesting what they called an inadequate fare increase for soaring gasoline prices, created colossal traffic jams in New York City yesterday by slowing their vehicles to a crawl on major roads during the rush hour.

The drivers blocked bridges, tunnels and highways leading to airports and drove abreast curb-to-curb through the Wall Street financial district.

On the Queensboro Bridge linking Manhattan and Queens over the East River, fist fights erupted between irate motorists late to work and the taxi drivers, who had climbed out of their vehicles to stop traffic.

One cab driver was charged with attempting to run over a policeman on the bridge as the officer tried to unsnarl traffic. On Park Avenue, four taxi drivers were arrested after they allegedly pulled over an auto, broke its windows, slashed its tires and then fought with the car's three occupants.

Police estimated that more than a thousand cab drivers took part in the protest, which lasted more than six hours and included a rally at Battery Park near the Statue of Liberty.

Warning From Mayor

Mayor Edward Koch was clearly upset at the demonstration, which caused tens of thousands of New Yorkers to be late to work.

"I believe such individuals should be suspended," the mayor said.

Mr. Koch warned that if another demonstration erupted he would seek to have the drivers brought before New York City's Taxi and Limousine Commission, which could impose penalties including the suspension of licenses.

The commission authorized a 15-cent fare increase last week to cover the rising costs of gasoline. But a coalition of independent cab drivers launched the protest, claiming that the increase was not enough.

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New York is not the only city where cab drivers are disgruntled over gasoline costs. In Washington, a two-day strike was launched this week, but it fizzled because many drivers could not afford to lose income. A meeting was set for today in the capital to act on the Washington drivers' request for a 10.5-percent fare increase.

2 Climbers Fall to Deaths
4 Mishaps in French Alps

AMONEX, France, July 19 — Mountain-climbing accidents claimed at least 12 lives in the French Alps near Chamonix yesterday.

The worst of four accidents, climbers died, one was missing and four were seriously injured when they fell into a crevasse while climbing the 12,234-foot Tour du Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in the Alps.

Police said that five of the dead British and that the others were German and French.

Rope Link Slips
Yesterday, rescue parties retrieved the bodies of three climbers who were killed when they fell more than 500 yards another peak during the previous hours. Two other mountaineers were killed in two accidents in the area during the day.

The Tour du Mont Blanc, a 12-day climbing party that had into four groups and were going up the mountain one by

hind the other when a rope linking the first three climbers slipped.

Police quoted witnesses as saying that the first group fell about 25 yards onto the second group, sweeping them off the nearly vertical face of the mountain and onto the third and fourth groups. All 12 plunged into a deep ice crevasse, they said.

A rescue helicopter pulled four survivors from the crevasse. All had suffered severe cuts from the ice axes and studded boots of other climbers during the fall and were hospitalized.

Three of the victims fell so deep into the crevasse that there was no hope of finding them alive, police said.

The worst climbing accident in recent years on Mont Blanc was in 1964, when 14 young mountaineers taking a training course were killed.

Meanwhile, the Swiss Mountain Rescue Service has reported that a record 206 persons, 99 of them foreigners, died in the Swiss Alps last year. It said that 188 were the victims of accidents, and that 18 died from heart attacks.



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Teleplan is also in effect for the hotels of Ireland, Israel and Portugal. In the United Kingdom, all Trusthouse Forte hotels are Teleplan, as well as the Lygon Arms in Worcestershire. But in most of Europe only Hilton International has Teleplan.

That's Manfred Matysik's advantage... Teleplan.



Saving Vietnamese Refugees

The limits set by countries on the number of Vietnamese refugees they will receive or the amount of money they will spend to help them resettle in no case appears to be a strain or even a major inconvenience.

Their energies in Geneva the next two days, should be concentrated on increasing life-saving efforts, not, at this time, on punishing or stigmatizing Hanoi for its cruel expulsion of hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese.

So far, those countries such as Malaysia that find it politically undesirable to accept refugees at all, have simply consigned them to floating coffins. Japan, magnanimously, will contribute 50 percent of the budget of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, an amount currently equal to the Japanese oil bill for half a day. France, second to the United States in the number of refugees it absorbs, says no to those who don't speak its language. The United States, with a quota of 14,000 a month, is doing far more than any other country. But 14,000 a month is only 168,000 a year. Why can't the United States do even better than that? And what about Britain? Does the fact that Britain will take 10,000 refugees now in the camps mean that Prime Minister Thatcher has changed her view that the refugee crisis should be considered in the context of normal immigration policy? Vietnamese refugees are dying every day. Perhaps as many as 250,000 have drowned or starved since the Hanoi government began its ruthless policy of driving out ethnic Chinese. That surely is not a matter of immigration policy. Surely, there will be additional aid pledged at the Geneva conference that opens today, but almost as surely, it will be inadequate. There will still be tens of thousands of refugees who

will drown, starve or subsist minimally in island camps, perhaps only to be raped or beaten by soldiers.

The conference, at the very least, acknowledges international responsibility. As long as that does not become an escape hatch for individual nations to avoid their's, it is a good thing. Clearly, if a fair number of the 70 countries invited do what they are able, and the High Commissioner's office coordinates their efforts, a speedy solution can be found for the most aggravated cases and conditions can be improved in the camps.

At the same time, Hanoi must be encouraged to allow some order to be imposed on the chaos that currently characterizes the expulsion. Then, and only then, an assessment should be made about how to deal with the hard Vietnamese leaders who are responsible for the suffering and death of these hundreds and thousands of their people. It is not clear just what leverage exists to change Hanoi's deadly policy, but for the moment, the obvious priority is to save lives.

The overwhelming likelihood, of course, is that no nation will do as much as it can, that self-interest will triumph over the duty imposed by common humanity and that the suffering will go on, for fewer refugees, perhaps, but it will go on. Does it always have to be that way? Why is there not a legal obligation in international law to rescue survivors at sea? Is the duty of a nation to save the dying less than that of a physician? Can the world really watch this kind of thing happen still again without doing everything possible to stop it? Is it too much to hope that Geneva will do more for the Vietnamese than a similar conference in Evian did for those seeking refuge from Hitler.



'I Agree the United States Should Pay War Reparations — to the Boat People.'

A Moral Crisis in the U.S. . . .

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There may be a moral crisis in the United States, as President Jimmy Carter suggests, but there also are perfectly practical causes for much of the country's present trouble. One of them is that the U.S. Constitution was written to block the arbitrary use of power, and this, since Watergate, makes difficulties in the exercise of presidential power itself.

This seems paradoxical in view of the power actually amassed by Mr. Carter's predecessors in the White House, in the years from Franklin Roosevelt to Richard Nixon. But that power was mainly in the conduct of national security policy and war, in a period of world crisis, when Americans were nearly all united in what they wanted for the country.

Until Vietnam

Until Vietnam, U.S. presidents acted out of a very large national consensus on foreign policy. Once the consensus broke up, the immense grant of power to the presidency was seen to have been only provisional. The president was not powerful at all. A vast constitutional and political machinery for checking executive power was suddenly brought into play. It had always been there. It simply had been in abeyance because the overwhelming majority of Americans accepted the main lines of a bipartisan foreign policy during the 1940s, 1950s, and into the 1960s; and they trusted their presidents.

Constitutional and legal arrangements can make an absolutely fundamental difference. The distinguished French commentator, Raymond Aron, recently wrote of what he called "the genius of law." If France today were under the old constitution of the Fourth Republic, he said, the country would be called ungovernable and would be in constant political crisis. Instead, the French government of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Raymond Barre is extremely strong and has conducted a consistent and politically demanding program of economic austerity and energy conservation ever since the first oil crisis in 1973.

Three things made the difference. One is the popular election of the president, whose term overlaps that of parliament. The second is a system of two-stage voting, which makes people think twice about what they really want. The third is that for parliament to overturn a government, there must be agreement on a text of censure. This means that there cannot be purely negative coalitions.

Some kind of agreement, at least implicit, has to be reached by those who would overturn the government on what a new government ought to do. Even though the Barre government's economic austerity is criticized today by Communists, Socialists, and Gaullists alike, their reasons are different and contradictory. So Barre goes on.

Popular Opinion

But of course this is not a lesson likely to be of much help to the United States, where comparable changes in the constitutional system are all but unthinkable. The result is that the U.S. president, facing the obstacles to his programs, must try to mobilize popular opinion powerful enough to overcome the resistance. This is what Mr. Carter has been doing, with speeches which have taken on a quasi-religious quality of exhortation. If the United States were a classical parliamentary democracy, like Mrs. Thatcher's Britain or Chancellor Schmidt's West Germany, Mr. Carter would present his energy program to Congress as an issue of

confidence, and either he would have his new laws or he would be out. The opposition party then would have to present its solutions and take responsibility, or there would be a new election.

The spectacle of frustration, even impotence, in a presidential office which only yesterday seemed the most potent power on earth, is extremely disturbing, even disorienting — and not only to Americans. But for the United States, it contributes to a tendency to think that the problem is in some way one of individuals. A solution is sought in personalities and private character. Carter is weak. Some new man could be strong, and then the country would solve its troubles and be at peace with itself. Television has had a malign influence in this respect.

Charisma

This correctly is called charisma, but the implication of that choice of words is not always appreciated. Charisma is "a quality of extraordinary spiritual power attributed to a person or office capable of eliciting popular support in the direction of human affairs." In recent years, spiritual demands have increasingly been made upon the president. He is not simply asked for competence in the executive functions of state but to become a kind of priest — or even victim, incarnating the people. Thus in his July 15 speech, Mr. Carter sought the country's forgiveness for having been weak, isolated from the people. He said that he wanted to be someone "who feels your pain and shares your dreams, and who draws his strength and wisdom from you." But he cannot do this. This is not what a leader does.

President Carter's difficulties may have come in part because he isolated himself from public opinion or had bad advisors. These are practical problems which can be

solved. His failure to win majority agreement in the Congress for appropriate laws dealing with the short supply and rising price of oil can be explained without reference to a moral crisis in the United States. There maybe such a moral crisis. I think that there is. But the idea of moral crisis can also be taken as an alibi for practical failures which have practical remedies, and when the happens, things only get worse.

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WASHINGTON — In a flurry of speeches and background messages to newsmen, Jimmy Carter accused the U.S. people of being self-indulgent, materialistic and morally dispirited. This from the man who promised to provide "a government as good as the people."

In this first week of his campaigning for renomination in 1980, he came down from the mountain with a handful of tricks:

• **The following leadership trick.** With his support eroding, he reached back for his 1976 campaign gimmick: Make a show of "listening to the people." This costs nothing and shows respect.

• **The point of the long buildup** was that he was a good listener, which is to say he would do what most people wanted. He then came before us to say "I will lead." But that is the opposite of leadership: That's followership. The trick is to call that leadership.

Failure

• **The can't-lick-em, join-'em trick.** He apologized for his 30 months of failure ("mixed success") and offered this alibi: That he had been too busy "managing the government" to lead the people. But if you would lead a nation, you must show some talent at managing it. Most Americans have concluded that he has not been good at that.

Carter will even join in that criticism, too: With much fanfare he has elicited the mass resignations of his administration. And in front of a gaping Cabinet, he has finally

On Getting Hanoi To Slow the Flow

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A day of poking into the Vietnam refugee question leaves me feeling that the crisis can be eased, though not definitely resolved, if the principal nations involved take a different approach to it.

That this is even conceivable, it first must be said, is due chiefly to the UN bureaucracy. Kurt Waldheim and his aides took a Margaret Thatcher proposal to hold a UN conference to deal with the Hanoi problem, which is perhaps the last thing that would help refugees, and shaped it into a meeting at which some 70 nations will be asked to postpone politics and to pledge funds and permanent homes for the 350,000-plus Indochinese refugees marooned elsewhere in Southeast Asia. (The United States, for one, still threatens politics later — a Security Council session.)

Caring for this backlog is the planned purpose of the two-day meeting due to open today in Geneva. The Vietnamese, who are showing discomfort at the reactions of the nations on which they are dumping their political unwanted, are planning to attend and they have no assurances they won't be raked over the coals. The UN, while seeking to provide those assurances, hopes nonetheless to draw the Vietnamese into a setting where they will feel their neighbors' concern.

Another Idea

The UN folks, however, have another idea, one that Washington, in its current inclination to hold up the refugees as evidence of Vietnam's general unworthiness, has yet to absorb. The idea is that Hanoi should slow the flow. This would deprive Hanoi of the argument that it would ease the loan on recovery and it would prevent much human suffering. The summons to Geneva by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees is heavy on appeals to "governments concerned" to see that "the exodus does not continue in the present appalling manner."

The basic deal waits to be made, or at least conceived, at Geneva: Receivers must extend themselves asylum, logistics and resettlement and sponsors must regulate and space out departures. I drank tea for an hour with the Vietnamese ambassador, Ha Van Lau. He was eager to say the outflow is the fault not of Vietnamese cynicism but of Chinese subversion. U.S. propaganda and the wiles of "reactionaries" and ethnic Chinese at home. Much of what he said was absurd ("people intoxicated by the old regime do not wish to adapt to the new happiness"). But

some part was credible enough to make me think fair-minded people should suspend judgment.

Lau also was eager to undo Vietnam's desire to make use of its recently signed agreement with the High Commissioner for Refugees. Those "seven points" up a framework in which two countries can work out orderly departure procedures for the names they intend to receive. State Department suits an agreement ("they are not coming to our country") but insists Hanoi means to resist work so that all departures are orderly. Why not test it, I derided, especially for "reunions," a category that coming departures make larger by day? If refugees knew they'd get out safely by air to a sure job, why would they board a leaky tin can?

Lau stated, unconvincedly, Vietnam cannot police illegal departures. (He also said any enforcement had ended the way of selling exit permits.) I took the impression that policing a coastline reflects a political position hinged in some measure Vietnam's relations with its neighbors.

In fact, in a context of good-faith relations, it is hard to see that Hanoi would be doing refugees. Hostile relations will keep the main factor, permit or provoking the departure of ethnic Chinese labeled either as a column or as socially unwanted (capitalists). Spousal relations Washington have an impact. Many of those departing had

Aid Blockade

The administration has its emphasis on normalizing relations with Peking override its early wish to normalize relations with Hanoi. You can say this reflects a geopolitical priority, but it must be asked if it really is either-or-situation, and it cannot be ignored that particular beings, the refugees, are paying a moderate part of the price.

The United States has joined with China to isolate Hanoi and to install an interim aid blockade. Political allies and economic distress, precisely the factors that least surface of those ugly Indochinese Hanoi's that are responsible for exodus. Geneva can help away the backlog of unsettled goes already outside Vietnam. Probably only progress to broad normalization can ease problem at its source.

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Carter's Unclear Signals

What is going on in Washington? God knows, there have been, in the parlance, presidential "massacres" before. But Tuesday's mass resignations had, by Wednesday, got the sardonic observers and wise guys around town, talking about a political Jonestown. There was (and continues to be) something distinctive about President Carter's crack-down — and the distinctions between it and your ordinary, ritual midterm massacre are worth considering.

Feeling obliged to show that he was in charge of things and also a stated yearning to be surrounded by "my guys," President Ford, of a Halloween weekend — there was plenty of anxious rumor-trading then, too — fired and rearranged a whole slew of high officials, affecting both his Cabinet and White House staff. President Kennedy did a slightly less seismic, but somewhat comparable number about a year after his election. So let's start with the fact that, as the fellow said, everybody does it — or something vaguely like it, anyway. And let us quickly add that presidents can and should be free to arrange and rearrange their top-level appointees in the way they think works best for them. What then is to be made of what actually is going on?

A first conclusion is this: Some of Mr. Carter's moves are probably not only right, but also overdue. He should have a chief of staff and Hamilton Jordan as his senior trusted aide should be it. A more normally structured and less collegial White House staff (and atmosphere) is likely to improve the efficiency of the Carter presidency. So is the demise, if that's what it is, of that one-man, one-vote concept of management that the president appeared to favor and defend up until this week — his letting a hundred flowers bloom in his administration so that policy was dissipated, where you could locate it at all, and discipline was nil. People have been saying for a long time that this president seemed — in his amiable, almost indifferent, tolerance of public self-expression on the part of his appointees — to be squandering his authority. No one, it was noted, seemed afraid of him — even a little bit. If that has changed too, so much the better.

And there ends the good news. Now for the part that doesn't look so good. At the simple human level, this thing, with its wild

and crazy "evaluation" form and its sudden icy change of mood and evident insensitivity to the feelings of those in government who had been overindulged before, is likely to have the demoralizing effect that sudden unkindnesses always do. More basically, the president doesn't much sound as though he remembers a couple of important things. One is that the reason presidents are generally conceded a very free hand in choosing and arranging their top-level assistants and Cabinet officials is that ultimately these people are agents of the president and he is responsible for what they do. So a 2½-years-into-the-term revelation that things are going very badly implies, first, that the president has been far from attentive to his business and, second, that he — not just a bunch of others — has been derelict. Blaming disloyal appointees for the administration's troubles and himself only in the inference that he shouldn't have let them mess up his undertaking is an unpersuasive case, and one that is unlikely to do any better beyond the Potomac than it does right here in treacherous old Washington.

The other fact the president doesn't seem to have remembered is that all the shortcomings and flaws and malpractices he finds so disturbing among individuals in his administration represent forms of conduct he not only acquiesced in, but in some respects positively encouraged. And some of the reports of his sudden reaction against these ways don't sound like an assertion of authority so much as an explosion of pent-up frustration and rage.

Mr. Carter in his current and perhaps eternal anti-Washington mood may not believe it, but people in this much despised town are hoping that he will make a go of his administration. They want to believe the president has decided to summon the order and strength required to do the job and the rare courage to concede his own mistakes. And, being an unsentimental lot, they won't even mind all that much if a few large egos and ambitions get bruised along the way. That is why the unclear signals coming out from behind those closed doors are so disturbing. Listening to the hullabaloo you still can't tell whether the president is being big and tough or small and mean.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
July 20, 1904

NEW YORK — Herald readers are arguing over the question of whether a shadow occupies space. A skeptical reader asked: "If a shadow filled space, where would the shadow go when light takes its place?" But a logical reader explained that shadows exist, because light and shadow cannot be in one place at the same time. Another logical reader said that if shadows had no dimensions they couldn't be seen, so since we can see them they must have dimensions and occupy space. More empirically, Louis Harrison wrote that one night in the Arctic, his shadow, which was cast on a tent entrance, froze and it took two hours to pry off.

Fifty Years Ago
July 20, 1929

NEW YORK — Intimidation of Congress by minority organizations is gradually forcing the president of the United States to become a virtual dictator, writes former President Calvin Coolidge in the American Magazine. It is in no uncertain terms that Mr. Coolidge attacks the activities of such organizations in their attempts to influence legislators. "Fearful of the displeasure of highly-organized minority groups, the members of Congress refuse to stand even on the platform of their own party and the irresponsibility of the government devolves wholly on the president," Mr. Coolidge declares in the article.

Letters

'Swiss Myths'

It is difficult to avoid the suspicion that the prime purpose of Prof. Jean Ziegler's article "Holocaust and Swiss Myths" (IHT, July 7-8) has been to promote his new book: "Switzerland: The Awful Truth."

By accepting and by placing this article, optically at least, at the same level as one of James Reston, you opened up for a him a large, English-speaking, international audience with very limited knowledge of Swiss conditions, institutions, and history. This type of an audience is, of course, much safer for Prof. Ziegler than one which is more thoroughly familiar with the country and its problems during the war years and thereafter.

It would have been very instructive to see how this outspoken and apparently so courageous and humanitarian professor would have faced — as a responsible Swiss politician or diplomat — the Third Reich, at first victorious and even in defeat so viciously dangerous. Luckily enough, for himself and for Switzerland, no such task could be assigned to him.

So, he can now concentrate — from a safe distance of some 35 years — on a much more pleasant and rewarding job. Namely, on the critique of a past generation of his compatriots. A generation that successfully faced situations of unique gravity with a healthy instinct for national survival, with courage and with determination.

THOMAS de FABINY.
Zurich.

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News Analysis With Shah Gone, Israel comes Gulf Policeman

By Dial Torgerson

IALEM — When Shah Reza Pahlavi was driven from power, the oil kingdoms of the Gulf lost their peacekeeper. Israeli strategic planners see the only cop on the beat in the East.

In the event of Israeli military intervention, the Arab world will be left with the oil beneath the palaces will be by the radical regimes of the world.

A fear is that a radical state will take over a weak neighborhood of a major part of the oil and then threaten the oil prices or cut production, would be to so imperil the oil of the Western powers that they would force Israel into its Arab enemies.

For instance, has long the northern part of Iran protected Kuwait against Iraq. Now the Israelis they could intervene swiftly to forestall or repel an attack against Kuwait.

Entebbe's Lesson
According to some experts, the threat of Israeli intervention that protects Jordan and Arabia from attack by other Arab states.

know from Entebbe that "go far, and strike boldly." The Israeli commander, Entebbe Airport in Uganda, July 4, 1976, to rescue more hostages held by Palestinian hijackers who had hijacked an airplane on a flight from France. Asked if Israel in the file for such intervention, a member of the Defense Planning Board smiled and said, "Perhaps."

Minister Ezer Weizman said that Israel's planners are planning for going to the "hot spots" in the Middle East, he said. "We are planning for the possibility of a new crisis in the Middle East," he said.

U.S. Role Doubtful
The option is there. "Who here but us?" a Foreign official asked. Israel doubt the will of the United States to commit itself to intervene in the Middle East. "Don't count on the U.S. to intervene in the Middle East," he said.

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FLOATING ART — Hand surrounded by garbage is one of about 20 sculptures floating on Lake Zug in Zug, Switzerland, as part of an art exhibition. The hand, designed by Swiss sculptor Kaspar Pfenniger, symbolizes the present environment sinking into dust and garbage.

Black Delegates Give Support

Sadat Defends Accord to OAU Critics

By Leon Dash

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 19 (UPI) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat yesterday answered critics at the Organization of African Unity summit with an impassioned defense of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Mr. Sadat's hourlong speech was greeted by strong support from most of the black African delegates, but by silence from northern African Arab officials. The delegations from Algeria and Libya walked out.

Mr. Sadat was preceded by Nigerian head of state Lt. Gen. Obasanjo, the second speaker to raise the Palestinian issue at the summit.

Gen. Obasanjo said, "The core problem of the 30-year-old Middle East crisis — the Palestinian question — remains unresolved." To provide a permanent solution, he added, "any decision on the future arrangements for the homeless Palestinians must fully reflect their wishes."

Resolution Delayed
The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has generated controversy here. A resolution on the treaty, which was supposed to be presented to the summit Monday, has been tied up in a committee of African foreign ministers for two weeks.

One African minister said the committee has been paralyzed by bitter debate on a Libyan proposal to condemn the treaty and a resolution submitted by moderate African states to call the treaty "a step forward in the right direction."

There is also a delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization here lobbying the African leaders for an anti-Egypt resolution.

Mr. Sadat's speech was part of a concerted Egyptian diplomatic effort designed to head off an expected attempt by Libya and Algeria to exclude the Cairo government from active participation in the OAU.

Confusion Alleged
The effort is considered particularly important because Arab League members have taken steps to expel Egypt and the Islamic conference in Morocco last May excluded Egypt.

Surrounded by 10 bodyguards, Mr. Sadat departed from his prepared speech on the treaty to respond to what he said was an allegation that Egypt had been aided by the United States in planning the October 1973 war against Israel.

He said the accusation had been brought to him by an African president who had been told of the alleged collusion by "an Arab personality."

"Over the Arab [world], there is an artificial atmosphere of nervousness and tension more than logic and reason," said Mr. Sadat. "That is the key to the whole situation."

Mr. Sadat said that he had planned the October war carefully.

U.S. Woman Dies In Copter Jump
RAMONA, Calif., July 19 (UPI) — A woman rented a helicopter yesterday, telling the pilot she wanted to survey some real estate from the air, coaxed him to fly to a 2,000-foot level where she forced open the door, smiled and plunged to her death.

"She smiled at him with a strange look on her face and jumped," said Sheriff's Lt. Doug Clements. "He banked the aircraft in an attempt to see where she landed and never caught sight of her. At this point it appears to be a suicide."

Rangers were sent by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department to search for the victim in a remote area 40 miles northeast of San Diego County between Ramona and Julian. No trace of the woman has yet been found. She was not identified.

Mexico Digs Oil Well To Record 3.8 Miles
MEXICO CITY, July 19 (UPI) — Mexico's state oil monopoly Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) has drilled an oil well that authorities say is the deepest in Latin America.

Pemex spokesmen said this week that the well in the southern jungle state of Tabasco was drilled to the record depth of 20,389 feet (3.86 miles).

and alone. It was conducted, he said, to regain Egypt's dignity and honor after the Israeli victory in the 1967 war. There was never any collusion with the United States, he added.

Mr. Sadat also said Arab delegates and Palestinians here have accused Egypt of usurping the rights of Palestinians by speaking in their behalf at the Camp David discussions leading to the treaty.

Behold of Palestinians
"I told [U.S. President] Carter and [Israeli Prime Minister] Menachem Begin that none of the [Arab leaders] are able to speak on behalf of the Palestinians," he said.

Mr. Sadat said he has repeatedly urged the Palestinians to set up a provisional government to effectively seek a redress of their grievances.

"Egypt would be ready to immediately recognize such a government," he said. "No other Arab leader has called for a provisional government, and I continue to call for one."

Cairo is ready to listen to anyone who can offer a better alternative than its treaty with Israel for bringing a lasting peace to the Middle East, Mr. Sadat said. In the meantime, he said, "we shall pursue the path of peace."

African Force Welcomed
TEL AVIV, July 19 (AP) — Israel would agree to the deployment of a joint African force to replace UN truce forces in the Sinai Peninsula if the countries involved renew diplomatic ties with Israel, Israel Radio reported yesterday.

The mandate for the 4,000 troops of the UN force separating Israeli and Egyptian troops since the end of the 1973 war expires next week. The Soviet Union, displeased at being shunted aside by the Israeli-Egypt peace treaty, is expected to veto any extension of the force's mandate. According to the treaty, a peacekeeping force is to monitor Israel's three-year withdrawal from the Sinai.

The radio said Mr. Begin expressed Israel's willingness to accept an African peacekeeping force during a meeting with U.S. Charge d'Affaires Richard W. Israeli and U.S. officials were unavailable for confirmation of the report.

Prices Too Low
Mr. Moïfarr said that the final decision was made a few days ago. Another senior official in the Islamic revolutionary government, Cyrus Ibrahimzadeh, deputy minister of economy and finance, confirmed the decision, saying, "The prices we agreed upon for the export of the gas were too low." He added that prices of gas currently being exported to the Soviet Union through an earlier project might be revised.

As recently as last month, Iran was maintaining that the pipeline project was still under study. At the conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva on June 25, Hassan Nazih, chairman of the National Iranian Oil Co., said that no decision had been reached.

The pipeline was one of the few multibillion-dollar ventures that had appeared to survive major spending cutbacks by the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Among the cancelled projects were \$20 billion worth of nuclear reactors and several billion dollars in major construction.

China Won't Buy French Reactors
PEKING, July 19 (UPI) — China has set aside its plan to buy two nuclear reactors from France, French officials confirmed yesterday.

Chinese officials informed visiting French Industry Minister Andre Girard that they did not exclude the possibility of reconsidering the purchase in the future.

They indicated the cancellation was in line with the recently announced scaling-down of China's ambitious plans to import foreign technology.

Cairo to Get F-4s Soon
CAIRO, July 19 (UPI) — The first F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers to be supplied to Egypt will be flown to Cairo from the United States Sept. 15 by Egyptian pilots, Air Force Commander Lt. Gen. Shaker Abdel Monem said today.

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Nonprofit U.S. Group Alleges Pressure Meddling in Mideast Seminar Charged

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, July 19 (NYT) — Officials of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies have quietly protested to a corporate foundation that it is interfering in a Middle East educational program by trying to attach political strings to its contributions.

According to the officials, pressure from the East-West Foundation, a nonprofit tax-exempt group founded by the Fluor Corp., a construction and engineering concern with billions of dollars worth of business in Saudi Arabia, led Aspen's board of trustees two weeks ago to approve a resolution affirming the independence of its educational programs.

The Aspen Institute, headed by Robert Anderson, chairman of the Atlantic Richfield Co., brings together businessmen, academic figures and government leaders at seminars on public affairs.

According to the Aspen officials, Christopher Beirn, the East-West president, threatened earlier this month to terminate a grant of \$600,000 a year unless the institute withdrew an invitation to Israelis to attend a seminar on the Arab territories.

Socialists Back U.S. Monitoring Base in Australia
CANNBERRA, Australia, July 19 (UPI) — Opposition leader William Hayden today disclosed that a controversial U.S. base in central Australia is a key link in the SALT-2 verification system.

In a successful effort to convince the Socialist Labor Party he leads that it should adopt a relatively pro-American foreign policy, Mr. Hayden told the party's biennial conference in Adelaide that any Australian political threat to the base's continued existence could endanger passage of the SALT-2 agreement in the U.S. Senate.

The party voted 25 to 20 to adopt a policy which guarantees that the Pine Gap base will remain, irrespective of whether the conservatives or Laborites govern Australia. The federal conference decisions are binding on party members and are regarded as directives to any future Labor government.

The conservative government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser has been a willing host to Pine Gap although the Fraser government and its conservative predecessors refused to discuss details of it.

The extreme left wing of the Labor Party has been campaigning to have the base closed ever since it was built under CIA supervision 10 years ago. The base, located outside Alice Springs, is described as a joint Australian-U.S. space research facility. About 1,000 Americans work there.

Giscard Tells Tahiti French Ties to Grow
PAPEETE, French Polynesia, July 19 (UPI) — President and Mrs. Valery Giscard d'Estaing received an exuberant welcome from thousands of dancing, singing Tahitians when they landed here last night on the third leg of an official visit to the French territories of the South Pacific.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told the cheering crowd that he had come to give a fresh impulse to the ties binding France and Polynesia. He arrived from New Caledonia, where separatist Melanesians held protest demonstrations during his stay — via Wallis in the territory of Wallis and Futuna.

Watch for this feature every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY

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PIA Pakistan International

Mr. Beirn, however, denies that he threatened to withdraw the funding, saying such a decision could be made only by the foundation's trustees. He acknowledged that he had expressed concern to Aspen officials about potential "politicizing" of the program.

He said that he told them that the foundation, which by its charter does not fund events with a political flavor, would not be comfortable with involvement in such events.

There is tremendous ill-feeling now toward this foundation among many of the trustees," said a member of Aspen's board. Another official described the relationship between the foundation and the institute as the source of constant conflict from its inception.

Last spring, the institute invited Menachem Milson, a professor of Arab literature at Hebrew University of Jerusalem, to a seminar on "The Arab World in Transition." But it withdrew the invitation, according to an Aspen official, after the State Department in May informed Joseph Slater, Aspen's president, that Prof. Milson was also an Israeli army colonel who served in 1977 as an aide to the Israeli military governor of the occupied Arab territories.

Meanwhile, Mr. Beirn protested to Aspen officials the invitation of any Israelis. Without checking with Aspen personnel, Aspen executives said, Mr. Beirn called Mayor Teddy Kolek of Jerusalem, who is an Aspen adviser, to insist that Aspen accept no Israeli participants in seminars funded through the East-West Foundation.

Mr. Beirn insists, however, that he called Mr. Kolek at Mr. Slater's encouragement to express his views.

"I was just trying to help him out," Mr. Beirn said, adding that

Mr. Slater was under tremendous pressure from Israelis and Jewish groups over cancellation of the invitation to Prof. Milson.

Earlier this month, the Aspen board of trustees, meeting in Aspen, Colo., approved a resolution that affirmed Aspen's principles, "which are to maintain absolute control over the choice of participants in all of its meetings, over the choice of location in which meetings will be held, as well as the subjects to be discussed."

When Mr. Beirn was informed of the resolution last Thursday, Aspen officials said, he threatened to cancel the program's funding immediately. He accused Aspen of misusing the grant and accused the director of the Middle East project of being "a prisoner of the Israeli lobby," according to one account of the meeting.

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KEY SEE — A new bronze monkey graces the shore of the Neckar River, replacing one that had been there for 300 years. It holds a mirror so that, its sculptor, "passersby can look into it and see another monkey."

Weekend



European sunbathers
taking it all off
such abandon this
on that many
priorities have
ped trying to cover
n up. Page 10W.

Bloomsbury Way

Who's in Search of Virginia Woolf?



Virginia Woolf

By Sherry Marker
What was the deepest chan-
nel in our lives? Leonard
Woolf once wrote: "The
are the different houses
which we live." For Woolf, as for his
Virginia, and their circle of literary
artistic friends, many of these channels
were in the district of London that
ounds the British Museum: Blooms-
bury.

The area is something of a student
rrier, the home of several colleges of the
iversity of London: it embraces much of
ical London, as well as major publish-
houses, architectural firms, bookshops,
— perhaps most familiar to travelers
Capit the big hotel on Russell Square and the
all bed-and-breakfast establishments
GAIN by.
Remains another Bloomsbury, a
mshury of the mind, that finds its
as in the streets and squares, the town-
es and country cottages in which the
bers of Bloomsbury set were engaged.
the turn of the century until World
II, in reshaping much of British intel-
tial and cultural life.

Further signs of Old Bloomsbury are
elusive: 37 Tavistock Square, which once
housed the Woolfs' Hogarth Press, is now
the site of the Tavistock Hotel, but a simi-
lar house remains at No. 31 Vanessa Bell's
daughter, Angelica Bell Garnett, remem-
bers shopping expeditions to Woburn
Walk and Marchmont Street, where several
of the original shops remain — notably
Gordon's the fishmonger, with its hand-
some tiled interior. On Lamb's Conduit
Street, the Lamb pub was frequented by
visitors to the Hogarth Press and was a
particular favorite of Strachey and Keynes.
Quentin Bell recalls Bloomsbury dinners at
the Etoile Restaurant on Charlotte Street,
which has changed, he says, "only by the
fact that it has become enormously expen-
sive."

The Woolfs rented several houses near
Lewes before they bought the 17th-century
cottage in the tiny village of Rodmell in
1919. Monk's House was a four-mile walk
across the downs and water marshes of the
River Ouse from Charleston Farm, where
Vanessa Bell and her companion, Duncan
Grant, had lived since 1916. At Monk's
House Leonard Woolf created a routine,
designed in part to protect Virginia against
the recurrent threat of mental illness that
ultimately led, in 1941, to her suicide. In
the morning Virginia would retire to write
in the study that the Woolfs built at the
foot of the garden near the village church-
yard, while Leonard worked in the upstairs
study. A few sheets of his stationery re-
main in a writing stand under the window
overlooking the garden.

Monk's House has some of the melan-
choly of a building conscientiously main-
tained by strangers. In contrast, Charleston
Farm is the living world of Bloomsbury.
Standing at the end of a lane off the East-
bourne Road, it still has the "charming gar-
den with a pond and fruit trees" that Vir-
ginia Woolf admired in 1916. Angelica Bell
Garnett was born and grew up in the ram-
bling farmhouse where she lives once again
and where she has just completed a book
on her mother, Vanessa. Recently, as she
showed a visitor through Charleston, her
own daughter, Henrietta Partridge, sat
reading the manuscript in the downstairs
studio.

After the concentrated calm of Monk's
House, Charleston seems diffuse, light and
colorful — an artist's residence where the
very house has become a work of art. Every
wall and cupboard at Charleston is deco-
rated with figures and flowers, of which the
best known is Duncan Grant's painting
over the drawing-room fireplace of two
kneeling women holding a pitcher of flow-
ers.

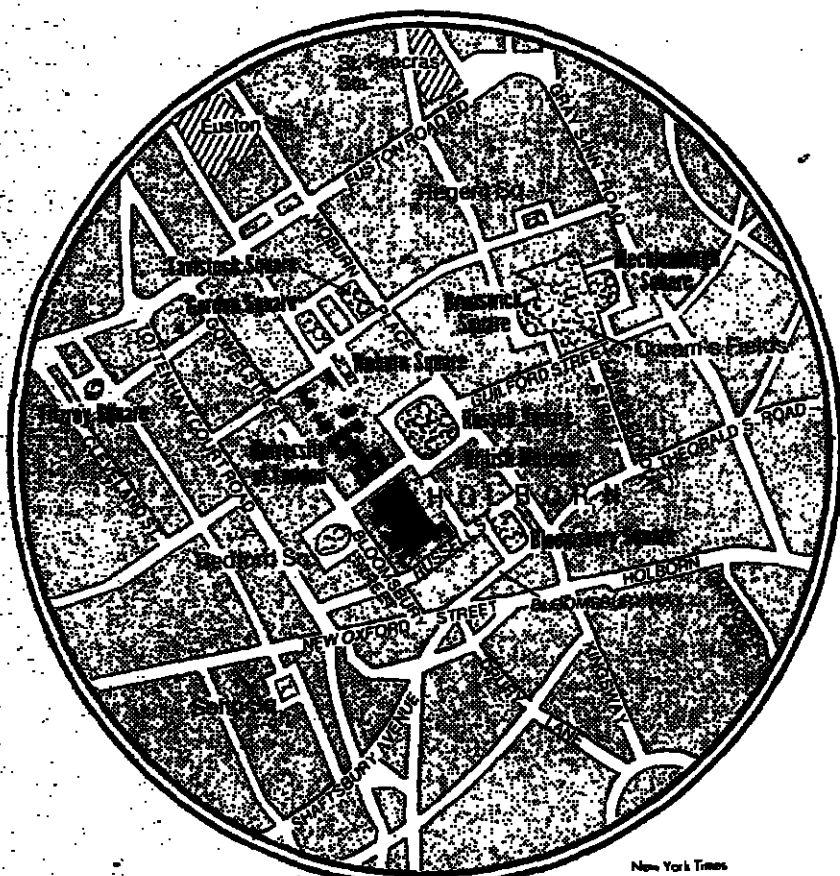
Bloomsbury visitors to Charleston were
frequent: here Strachey worked on his
"Eminent Victorians," Clive Bell wrote
"Civilization" and Keynes wrote "The Eco-
nomic Consequences of the Peace."

There are days, Mrs. Garnett says, when
she feels the past too much around her at
Charleston, days when memories of
Bloomsbury tea parties cast a shadow over
the present. Nonetheless she feels the obli-
gation to preserve Charleston and, when-
ever possible, takes time from her work to
show visitors the house.

If you go . . .

in search of Bloomsbury in Lon-
don, you need a good street map. The most
convenient subway stop is Russell Square.
You may also wish to visit Hogarth House,
on Paradise Road in Richmond. The
Woolfs lived there on and off from 1915
until 1923.

Trains to Lewes run hourly from Victo-
ria Station: a cheap day return costs \$7.50.
You can rent a car in Lewes from the Cliffe
Bridge Garage (telephone: 3709) for \$16 a
day. The company also offers taxi service,
and one driver, Mr. Flowers, has devised a
Bloomsbury tour. For \$10.50 he will take
you to see Monk's House and Charleston
as well as Asham and Little Talland
House, where the Woolfs also lived briefly,
and to Berwick Church, which Duncan
Grant and Vanessa, Quentin and Angelica
Bell decorated in 1941-42.



From the three floor-to-ceiling
windows one may still see the
view that so delighted Virginia in
1904: "It was astonishing to stand
in drawing room window and look into
those trees." From her window in her
Kensington house she had seen other
houses. The plane trees, planted
during the Napoleonic Wars, were impres-
sive then; today they are almost as
No. 46. (The house, now the prop-

MONK'S HOUSE is a cottage,
with timbered ceilings and
stone floors; until 1928 there
was no plumbing, and electric-
ity was not installed until 1931. Down-
stairs, in a long drawing room, Leonard
and Virginia's armchairs stand by the fire-
place, with their work and dining table at
the far end. The tiny kitchen in which Vir-
ginia liked to make preserves is the only
other ground-floor room. Upstairs, Leon-
ard's narrow study, a bedroom, a small sit-
ting room and the bathroom built with
the royalties from Virginia's novel "Mrs.
Dalloway" complete the house.

Virginia's bedroom, an addition on the
ground floor, still contains one of the
trunks that Leonard took on his journey to
Ceylon in 1904. To reach the room she had
to walk from the drawing room into the
garden; in rain and winter this could not
have been pleasant. Nor was it pleasant
inside: Monk's House was bitterly cold;
the floors sweated dampness, and E.M.
Forster was once driven to crouch so near
the "cozy stove" in Leonard's study that he
set his trousers on fire.

The Woolfs bought Monk's House fur-
nished, gradually adding ceramics and fur-
niture designed and decorated by Vanessa
Bell and Duncan Grant. In the upstairs sit-
ting room, Vanessa commemorated Vir-
ginia's novel "To the Lighthouse" in a ceram-
ic tile border showing the lighthouse with
waves breaking on the rocks. The walls
were gradually hung with paintings, some
depicting daily life at Monk's House: Vir-
ginia talking, sunk in a favorite armchair,
Leonard entering the sitting room with flow-
ers from his garden.

Even today, almost 40 years after Vir-
ginia's death and more than 10 since Leonard
died and Monk's House was given to the
University of Sussex, it continues to sug-
gest their presence. The Woolfs' extensive
library has been removed, but many of the
original furnishings remain. In the garden
there is the bronze bust of Virginia that
Leonard commissioned after her death,
now complemented by a bust of him. On

Letter From Kastellorizo

am writing you from Kastellorizo. We
stopped discussing Greece when I
went out to see you in California. It's
36 hours ago, so much so that I would like
share with you my discovery. True it's
very big, measuring only about four
are miles. Five miles from the Turkish
island and 72 miles from Rhodes. One boat
arrives from Piraeus, 27 miles that is
36 hours. So you can imagine that it
is a tourist haven, except, of course, if
consider the homing pigeons that fly
n island to island. In the port you find
around a few French, Swiss or
eli yachts, there just long enough for a
stopover.



full moon, I have been living in the magic
of the moment here.
These rich hours at Kastellorizo begin
early in the morning at Michali's, a cafe
behind the market, nestled under a tree
humming with singing locusts. They begin
humming with the first coffee and stop in
the evening at ouzo hour. That's the
moment for Michali, in the style of a true
port captain, to begin his once-over of the
caiques and yachts and to pull out of his
blue plastic treasure sack, fresh figs, nuts
and raisins that he places on our table near
the ouzo bottle. Michali only speaks Greek,
so we talk in that universal language you so
perpetually defined as the "dead and dumb
language of the heart."
The market bustles following the arrival
of the weekly ship, which brings out nearly
everyone on the island. For about two
days, one can buy tomatoes, peaches and
melons from Athens, after that, only water-
melons, which the old ladies carry about
under their arms, can be had.
Coming up the road now is Papas Yeo-
ryios. Late this morning, he was undoubt-
edly possessed last night by the "kefi," a
kind of divine inspiration the Greeks at-
tribute to wine and joy. He probably
danced and drank to dawn in the port, as
he often does, accompanied by Tasso and
the Whirling Dervish. Papas Yeo-
ryios dances and drinks every night except Sat-
urday. Never on Saturday, for Sunday
morning, he has to be sober when he sings
at church. He is dressed in green this morn-
ing. Yesterday he was in brown. Tall,
slightly bent, black long hair with a profile
directly drawn from some ancient icon, he
is around 30. Brushing along the houses, he
plunges himself into a chair at Despina's
terrace where Cleopatra and her father are
whiling away the time. That's not her name
but I baptized her in private. She comes
from Alexandria, but her father is original-
ly from Kastellorizo.
Her veils and teeth show a roundness of
face, ready to bite into the first succulent

fruit that turns up on her path. Yes, her
project here is marriage, and an exchange
of Alexandria for Kastellorizo. We met on
the boat. Other passengers were coming
from Australia. One of them, Dimitri, a
grocer from Melbourne, hadn't seen his na-
tive land in more than 50 years. Dimitri
talked with emotion of the exodus of young
Greeks from Kastellorizo after the earth-
quake in 1927, a death-blow to this former-
ly prosperous island. At the beginning of
the century, it boasted 15,000 inhabitants,
for the most part sponge fishermen. Megis-
ti resisted invasions over the centuries from
the Franks, Arabs and Turks. What it
couldn't resist were the two world wars, the
earthquake and a devastating fire in the
'40s. The beautiful houses are in ruins.
Once the port, resembling an antique
amphitheater, is left behind, you come
upon dilapidated, spectral forms where
turkeys, goats and roosters run freely.
Almost all of the 250 inhabitants of the
island are old now. The young have gone to
Rhodes or Athens to look for work. Those
who are still here dream of leaving, for at
Kastellorizo there are no cars, movies or
shops, only television to make the young-
sters dream of a new life.

I have interrupted my letter to go swim-
ming. The path leading to the beach is
lined with date palms and eucalyptus. In
the olive grove, several badly informed ro-
osters are crowing loudly at two in the after-
noon. I swim in a blue bluer than anywhere
in the world, pure, crystal clear, a little spot
between the boat cemetery and Tasso's
house. Swimming far out I can see the
violet mountains of Turkey. Emerging
from the water, I see Tasso setting his table
under a pine tree in front of his porch.
Goat cheese, onions, tomatoes and retzina
proffered with that Greek generosity you
know so well. Tasso is not only the com-
panion of Papas Yeo-ryios and the Dervish
during their drinking and dancing sprees.

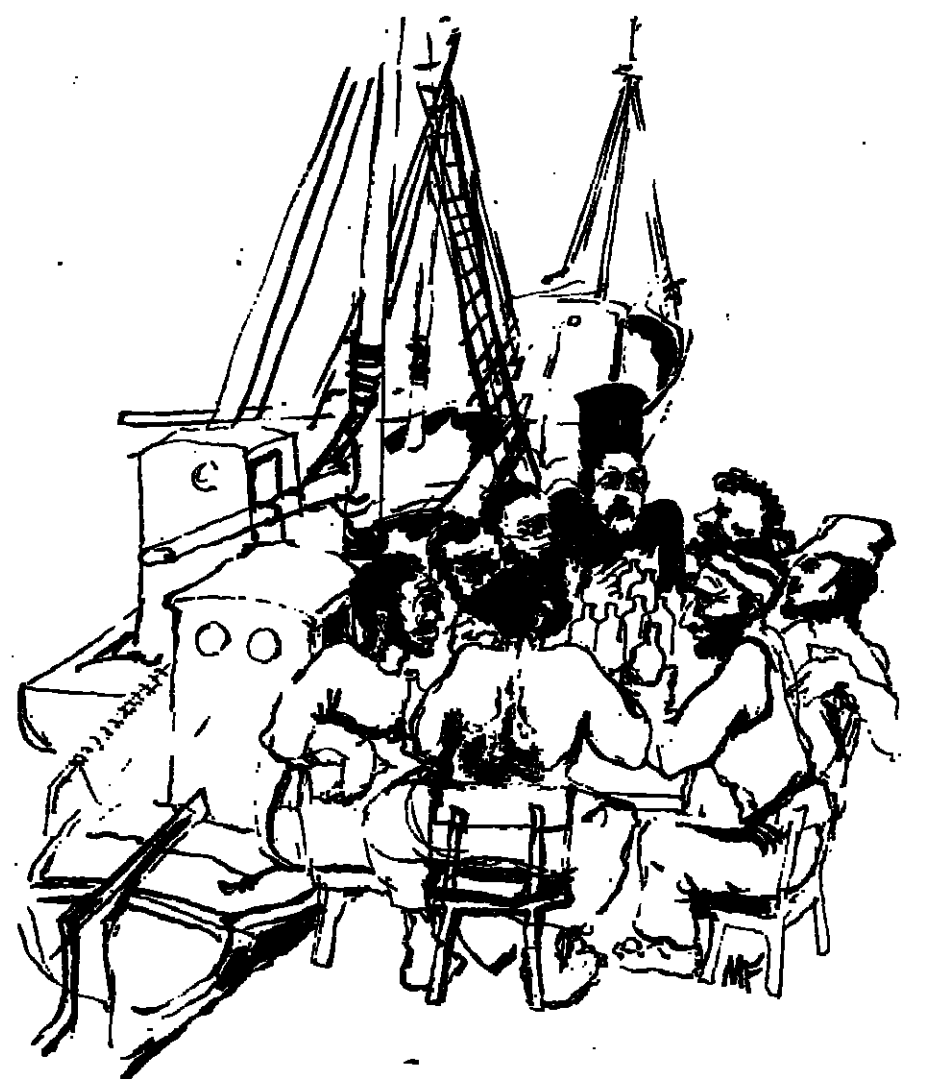
he is a sensitive and cultivated man who
was raised in Australia and studied in Lon-
don where he teaches physics. He comes
back to Kastellorizo every summer and
lives in the house of his father, a fisherman
who died a few years ago. So we sit and
talk and drink retzina, discussing T.S. Eli-
ot, whose poems he has on his lap. He
knows many English poems by heart and
talks to me about it with as much verve as
he does about fishing with his neighbors.
Tasso is Kastellorizo's golden boy.

It's too late now to take a nap. Another
day, I'll go down to the port. What a hub-
bub. Two new yachts, a Greek worship and
three caiques just arrived from Malta. Pa-
pas Yeo-ryios has come, too, upright in his
boat for the daily inspection. Whirling
Dervish has come to sit down at my table.
He's almost 70, and like most islanders
over 50, he speaks Italian. The Italians
passed this way during the war. Ah, the
first evening ouzo. The Whirling Dervish is
a former sponge fisherman who resurfaced
too quickly from too deep. Now he walks
with a limp, not able to dive, but can he
dance! An amazing performance.

By seven all the tables in the three taver-
nas are full. We're waiting for the midnight
boat to Piraeus. With any luck, it will arrive
by 2 or 3. So what, the show has begun.
Tonight's star is a voluptuous blond who is
hanging from the edge of a yacht from
Basel, eating grapes, and wearing what
must have been the skimpiest miniskirt
available in Helvetia.

I am taking a walk toward the old
mosque transformed into a museum. It
faces the town's only hotel. Everything is
deep purple. In the space of a minute the
color has changed to crimson, an instant
later to gold. Now all the houses of the port
are ablaze in color. "It was a voyage into
the light. The earth became illuminated by
her own inner light."

To this Grecian light, your light from the
"Colossus of Marousi," I raise my glass.
EDITH SOREL



Drawings by Martin Frishman.

Spending a Sunday

Madrid: Churros and Flamenco

By Harry Debelius

MADRID — The Madrilenians have a way of stretching out a Sunday that nobody else in Europe can match: A late hour for dining and shows gives the visitor bonus time before bedtime.

A great way to start a sunny Sunday (and all Sundays are sunny in Madrid's summer) is at the Rastro, the flea market, where you can buy or sell your grandmother's false teeth, your daughter's pogo stick, a Chipendale cabinet, a World War II Iron Cross, a pseudo El Greco or some appalling piece of appealing junk whose function and purpose have long been forgotten.

Breakfast at any of the bars in the Rastro area, if you dare, on *chatos* of red wine and small piquant snails that you dig out of the shell with a straight-pin. Those with weaker stomachs might prefer hot chocolate and *churros*, those finger-thick bows of fried bread that are Spanish dunkers' delights.

Beat the heat by going next to the charming old Retiro park in the center of the city, where you can sit outdoors in the shade and listen to a free concert by the municipal band at noon. People traveling with children can take in the free marionette show, in another part of the Retiro, beginning at noon and 1 p.m.

When hunger overtakes you, stave it off with *tapas*, assorted tidbits normally washed down with beer or wine. Near the central Puerta del Sol there are dozens of good *tapas* bars on Cruz and Victoria streets. In the afternoon you can go to the horse races at the Hipodromo de la Zarzuela, with its lovely turf. Dress fit to kill, or you'll be out of the running. The first race starts at 4:30 p.m., but get there earlier to place your bets.

Or you can go to the dogs. The afternoon session of greyhound racing at the Canodromo starts at 6:30 p.m. There is also an 11 a.m. session on Sundays.

There are bullfights every Sunday. The one at the main Madrid ring, the Monumental, starts at 7 p.m. Sharp. On an average Sunday night, there is no problem about getting last-minute tickets at the ring.

IF YOUR taste runs to less violent spectacles, you will enjoy the *Zarzuela*, Spain's charming light opera, at the Centro de la Villa theater (Plaza de Colon), for a mere \$3.

The music is delightful even if you don't understand the words, and the theater is Madrid's most comfortable, with fine acoustics. Shows at 7:30 and 10:30 p.m.

Among the best places to go for flamenco, still strong in Madrid are Cafe de Chinitas (Torija 7), Corral de la Moreria (Moreira 17) and Las Brujas (Calle Norte



After the Rastro and bullfights, try a flamenco club.

15). You can have supper while watching the show, but the meal and the show will set you back about \$25 to \$45 apiece. The Corral opens at 9 p.m., Chinitas at 9:30 and Las Brujas at 11.

For the lone wolf, the hunting is not very good on the Lord's day, or in the wee hours that follow it. There is plenty of hustle and bustle at the pick-up and topos bars on Ballesta street in the center and in the neighborhood of Dr. Fleming street in the north during the week, but never on Sunday, when most of these places are closed.

As a spectator sport, however, sex holds its own on Sunday at cafe theaters like the Yulia (Tirso de Molina 1), where the

showgirls leave absolutely nothing to the imagination. One drink and the show costs about \$8. Shows at 11:45 and 1:30.

If you have any energy left, burn it at one of Madrid's countless discos, open until 3 or 4 a.m. Macumba, a gymnasium-like affair at the Chamartin railway station, attracts the best-dressed crowd; the get-up of the young people at El 42 (Claudio Coello 42), as well as the action there, is a lot more space-age. By this time, however you might appreciate Bocaccio (Marques de la Ensenada 16, near the Plaza Colon), with a mezzanine area where the devils are turned down. Drinks at the better Madrid discos cost from \$2 to \$5.

Food

A Caesarean Delight

By Roy Andries de Groot

PARIS — A lot is being said and written these days about Alain Senderens, whose tiny 10-table Paris restaurant, L'Archestrade, of the exalted ranks of France's three-star restaurants a year ago. At 38, Sendrens, bright-eyed and bearded like a Cossack cavalry officer, may well be the most giant, most expensive and most obately immune to criticism of all chefs in Michelin rating system.

Even when Senderens had only two seats, it cost about \$50 a person to eat his ter. Now the price is up to somewhere between \$80 and \$100. Even at those prices, the calculated snobishness of L'Archestrade that the average diner is made to lucky to be inside the door.

It was reported recently that two New York diners, confused by the fancy names on the menu, inadvertently chosen two two-page dishes in sequence, and neither the captain nor the maitre d' bothered warn them. Another complaint from a Parisian was that when she ordered a special *la maison* with a long and obscure name, she got a perfectly simple and straightforward, well-known Chinese dish.

Senderens' attitude was quite different in 1975, when he arrived in Paris from London and opened his first, tiny six-table roon on a narrow, slightly sleazy street on Left Bank. Some British friends working in Paris took me to this new little place, had discovered. We found Senderens, a bistro completely empty, leaning against the post of his front door. The name was the clue to his philosophy. Senderens was a Greek gourmet born in 4th century B.C. who spent most of his eating his way around the Mediterranean, and writing poems about food and pleasures of the table.

Senderens was smart enough to know if he were to make his name in Paris he had to develop a publicity theme. Phase one is career was to resurrect and present his customers ancient recipes from Greece and Rome. It was relatively easy, he carried it through extremely well. It is a lot of publicity.

When his ancient recipes lost their news, Senderens began adapting and imitating modern recipes. Perhaps because the strains of creation (and the meager publicity), his second phase was short-lived, and he switched to phase three, which might be called the Michel Guenard food.

Senderens had to lose some weight and, sto, he discovered the marvelous advances of *la nouvelle cuisine* and *la cuisine de l'ecur*. Any journalist who interviews Senderens these days receives a lengthy lecture, in a thick southern French accent, on life-giving properties of natural foods, the glories of light eating and the dangers of butter and cream.

TRANKLY, I still prefer Senderens' ancient recipes brilliantly brought up to date. One afternoon, at his tiny bistro, he invited me into the kitchen (he allows no outsider in his kitchen today), and I sniffed a marvelous bouquet coming from a stewpot simmering on stove. I stuck in the tip of my finger and had a quick taste. It was a sweet-sour or — perhaps of Chinese, Middle-Eastern or North African influence?

No, Senderens said, it was a recipe he working out from ancient Rome. It might have come straight from the table of his Caesar. He refused to give me the recipe at once because he wanted publicity. It first in Paris and had promised it to French gastronomic writing team, Henault and Christian Millan. These excellent and cooperative journalists, after they worked it out for their purposes, said it along. I consider it one of the best ways of preparing pork and have used it with great success at many parties.

It is simple, except that you must marinate the fruit overnight and must obtain in advance, one way or another, a quart of

good veal stock. If you decide to prepare the stock yourself the day before, use a standard recipe from any basic cookbook. Armed with your veal stock and your marinated fruit, you will have no difficulty in producing your own version of this great dish of a three-star French chef.

Pork in the Style Of Ancient Rome (4-6 servings)

- 24 dried apricot halves
- 1/4 cup seedless raisins
- 1/4 cup red wine
- 2 tablespoons honey
- 1 tablespoon chopped fresh dill, or 1 tea spoon dried
- 1 tablespoon coarsely chopped fresh mint leaves or 1 teaspoon dried
- 1 teaspoon whole cumin seeds
- 1 teaspoon coarsely cracked black pepper
- 1 quart good veal stock
- Up to 1/2 cup olive oil
- 3 pounds entirely boneless and lean fresh pork, cut into 1 1/2 inch cubes
- Up to 1 cup fine-quality wine vinegar
- 4 shallots, peeled and finely minced
- Up to 1 cup dry white wine
- 1/4 cup chopped fresh thyme leaves, or 2 teaspoons dried
- 1 whole bay leaf
- Salt, to taste

Act I — Day I

Marinating the fruits

Put the 24 apricot halves into a lidded bowl or storage jar and cover them about an inch deep with warm water. Allow room for them to expand as they absorb the water and soften overnight at room temperature. In a second bowl or jar, marinate the raisins in red wine, adding and stirring in the honey, dill, mint, cumin seed and cracked pepper. Overnight, at room temperature, the raisins will absorb a good part of the wine.

You should also prepare, beg or buy your quart of rich, well-flavored veal stock.

Act II — Day II

Assembling and simmering

Place a saute pan over fairly high frying heat and lubricate its bottom with about 3 tablespoons of the olive oil adding more, as needed, as the sauteing proceeds. When the oil is hot, but not smoking, put in as many cubes of pork as will go in without overcrowding. You must have room to turn them over and lightly glid them on all sides.

Have the soup kettle standing near and, as each pork cube is done, lift it with a slotted spoon, let it drip-drain, then place it on the bottom of the pot. When the saute pan has finished its work, pour off and discard its excess oil, then pour vinegar into it. Boil hard while firmly scraping the bottom of the pan with a wooden spatula to deglaze it. Continue the hard boiling until the vinegar is reduced almost to a sticky paste across the bottom of the pan.

Throw in the minced shallots and saute them, almost dry, stirring continuously, but carefully avoiding any burning by turning the heat down. They should be softened and fully incorporated into the vinegar paste within 3 or 4 minutes.

Now begin working into this paste, still stirring continuously, first with small doses and then larger ones, 3/4 cups of the veal stock, until everything is completely amalgamated. Next, pour the liquid mixture over the pork in the big soup kettle. The cubes should be just covered. If not, add a bit more veal stock. If that is not enough or if there is evaporation during the later cooking, begin adding, tablespoon by tablespoon, some of the white wine.

Strain the apricot halves from their soaking water and add them to the pork. Add the raisins, with any of the remaining red



wine marinade, and all the herbs and spices that were included. Now turn on the heat under the soup kettle and bring it, uncovered, to a gentle simmer. Stir in the parsley, thyme and bay leaf (left whole so that it can be removed and discarded before serving). Whether you add salt now or wait until the end of the cooking depends on the saltiness of your veal stock.

When everything is in, cover the kettle and keep the heat under control so that it remains at the gentlest simmer. Keep the lid on tightly, but check the simmering liquid every 20 minutes or so. You will usually find that you have to keep turning the heat down.

If the bouillon bubbles too hard, steam will escape, the level of the liquid will fall and you will have to top it up with extra wine to keep the pork covered. If it stays very gentle, you will lose none of the bouillon.

Keep it going for about an hour, then check the state of the pork. It should be soft, still slightly chewy, not stringy, and not the slightest bit overcooked. With top-quality meat, my experience is that 1 hour is enough. With tough meat, you may have to go up to 1 1/2 hours.

Act III — Day II

Final adjustments and serving

When the cooking is done and your kitchen is filled with the aromas of this dish, taste it for the final adjustment of the flavorings. There should be the lightest sweetness of honey, balanced by a subtle touch of vinegar. If necessary, to establish this sweet-sour balance, add and stir in a dash or two more vinegar. Check the salt and adjust, as needed. If and when you find the bay leaf, throw it out.

There should be a good deal of liquid, and this dish is served as a stew, either in wide soup plates or open soup bowls. It is good to bring each serving around with boiled rice to absorb and carry the sauce.

Menu notes: This dish is so rich and absorbing that it has to be the first dish that is served. There might be an aperitif before coming to table, offered to the guests as they arrive, perhaps accompanied by a very simple canape: small rounds of toast spread with chicken liver pate or small wedges of an uncomplicated quiche.

Because the pork is a very strong dish, you need red wine that is forceful and young but light enough that it can be slightly cooled.

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Museums

An 'Artistic' Collection of Bones

By Jeffrey Robinson

ROME — This is a city of churches and museums, so it is only natural that what may be the world's most bizarre church-museum ends right along the Via Vittorio Veneto. The Coemeterium Capucinorum, at number 27, just off the Piazza Barberini, plays the bones and skulls of thousands long-dead Capuchin monks and a few ulian nobles.

It is run by Capuchin monks — brown-robed, sandaled, butty and silent — who stand the large front door with suspicious eyes. As they admit you (free of charge), they first mumble the rules: no minkskirts, smoking, no pilgrimage of exhibit (it's a shrine) and no graffiti. Then they point to where you can purchase postcards, all plastic skulls, bone-shaped keyrings and other memorabilia.

As one monk explained, "This is a cemetery, but we think of it as a museum and think of our museum as a work of art." The museum itself consists of a single 10-foot-long underground passage and six shed rooms along its side. Cave-like, these rooms contain the remains of about 100 people, all carefully laid out to form apes and "artistic" designs. A sign on the wall says that the bones were placed there between 1528 and 1870, and there have been absolutely no additions made since.

It would be hard to tell, since few of the



Human skulls are part of the collection.

skeletons are identified; those that are belong mostly to notable Italians, among them three children from the Barberini family (the grand-nephews and a grand-niece of Pope Urban VIII); Matteo Orsini, a senator who saved Rome from capture by the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II in the 1200s; Princess Maria Peretti, the grand-niece of Pope Sixtus V; and the Papal Zouaves, troops who were killed defending Rome's Porta Pia more than a century ago.

Strangely enough, the monks say, the "artist" who arranged these intricate skeletal designs is unknown. Only after some prodding did they explain that a French friar had supervised church followers in the building of the museum. When asked to

identify the friar, they simply said they couldn't.

But then, these Capuchin monks do not seem to welcome any questions at all.

When I began, "I'm an American journalist," one monk simply shook his head "no."

"How many visitors do you get here every year?" I continued.

"The museum is a marvelous work," he said. "You certainly must admit that this is a one-of-a-kind sight. Tell me honestly, do you know of any other place in the entire world quite like this? I'm sure that you don't."

"Yes, but how many visitors do you get here each year?" I persisted.

"Many."

"Are all faiths welcome?"

"Absolutely anyone may come to visit us. We also hold services because this is a church. We welcome guests because we feel that they do not at all distract from the religious character of the cemetery. There is much here to study. You must look at everything very carefully. Here is the story of the drama of life, ending in death. And it's all portrayed by fantastic designs worked out in human bones."

"Why?"

"No more questions," he said. "There is nothing more to say. Everything is being said by the designs. I will only add that the museum invites meditation."



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METAXA the Greek classic

By Sherman Clum

EUROPEAN sunbathers are taking it all off with such abandon this season that many authorities have stopped trying to cover them up. Broken lines of bronzed bare bottoms extend from Greece's eastern islands to the edge of Gibraltar and along chilly northern waters.

There are hundreds of nudist camps — erstwhile nudist colonies — on the Continent and the British Isles, including a nudist city at Cap d'Agde, near Montpellier, France, where the sunbathing chic wanders down supermarket aisles with bare bottoms. But the growing trend is for freestyle nudity, just finding a relatively deserted beach and stripping.

"We estimate during vacation there may be as many as 10 million Germans around the world who practice nude bathing on their own," says Rudolf Emmel, past president of West Germany's 880,000-member nudist association, the Deutsche Verband fuer Freikorperkultur.

And that's only the Germans. Unleashed sunbathing has already become a major export to developing nations long since purified by missionaries. In a curious bit of role reversal, on African beaches frequented by vacationers, the only bare-breasted maidens are the European visitors.

In France, where the colony on the Ile du Levant was once an exotic rarity, authorities still insist on *le minimum*, a symbolic swath of cloth around the lower reaches, except in specified areas. But overworked gendarmes have more pressing concerns than slipped G-strings.

The French Nudist Association estimates the number of French nudists at 100,000. But, a spokesman said, as many as 500,000 may be stripping down this year, counting foreigners.

Unofficial all-the-way beaches can be as hard to find in France as good cheap restaurants. There is a great one between Nice and Monaco, "called one nudist."

"You have to walk 40 minutes and go

Beach Trend in Europe: Sans Suits

through a railway tunnel, but if you think I'm going to be more specific, and give it away, you're crazy."

Simple topless sunbathing is so common in France, heads turn only at the most exceptional of sights. Even in downtown Paris, at the Deligny swimming pool by the side of the Seine, darkening hordes perfect their almost-all-over tans.

The situation in Italy is similar. Laws forbid "offending common decency," but police are more concerned with the Red Brigades than red buttocks.

In any case, the law is interpreted broadly. Although a Sicilian judge tried to cover up even Danish tourists in hot pants some years ago, most courts regard nudity as only natural.

The white dune beaches at Kilmoray 9 along the Ostia-Anzio highway are crowded with naked Italians, and nude beaches dot the coast.

Italian custom varies from the French. On nude beaches in France, men often wear a minuscule G-string while the women go bottomless. In Italy, the women wear bottoms, and the men — even those who would be well advised to — don't.

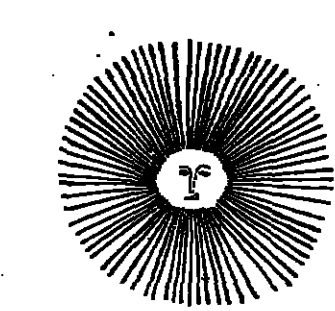
Opinion polls suggest Italians are far less upset than the French over public nudity. A Milan judge recently determined that 71 percent of Italians do not mind it. But a poll in Le Point, a French weekly, showed 49 percent of respondents disapproved of even naked breasts compared to 36 percent who approved.

In much of West Germany, officials are not at all concerned at possible outrages to

Sunshine and Health

decency. On any sunny weekend day, thousands of bare Bavarians line the Isar River south of Munich, frolicking on the rocks and sand with nothing left private.

The Isar attracts somber-looking businessmen, families, grandmothers and many of the sort of healthy looking young wom-



en who once exposed themselves only for substantial fees from men's magazines.

There is even a class structure for Munich's nude bathers.

"Ugh, you went there?" remarked an intune young designer at the mention of one popular Isar site. "That's all beer bellies and no-class people who stand around looking nervous. You should go to the lake near the television station."

The North Sea island of Sylt is thick with naked Germans.

In once strait-faced Spain, youthful

bathers are stripping down faster than authorities can blow their whistles. Under post-Franco rules, nude beaches are allowed, but they must be secluded, they must not offend local opinion, and they must not hog the only available space.

Three beaches officially qualify — two on the island of Ibiza and one on nearby Formentera — but nude bathing is common throughout the Balearics and along parts of the eastern and southern coasts.

The Greeks do not allow nude bathing, in theory, but enforcement is left to local authorities. In some places, decorum is rigorously insisted upon. On Mykonos, just lying there naked — doing nothing else — is the conservative extreme.

Yugoslavia, a pioneer in beach nudity, is totally relaxed about it. Nearly every coastal village has a nude beach along with a regular one, often nearby but separated by

a bit of the jagged Adriatic coastline. Thirty years ago, nude beaches were isolated and reserved only for hard-core nudists. Now bathers can simply find a secluded spot and undress; if people object, they usually politely point out the nearest nude beach.

Although many unclad beach-goers are veterans of the sport, there are growing legions of beginners. People who were once horrified at the idea of too-small bikinis find it is not all that difficult to join the crowd.

For novices interested in taking up the sport, here is a complete set of instructions:

- Remove clothing.
- More advanced beach nudity requires a certain savoir faire, however, and these points should be kept in mind:
- Do not forget the effects of sunburn

on not-normally exposed areas. This is a serious advice, but beginners often ignore it and their subsequent agony is difficult to describe.

• Do not, under any circumstances, gawk. Many people shed their clothes on because they have convinced themselves nobody is looking. And even most exhibitionists are unnerved by stares. The trick is to sneak sidelong glances and peripheral vision. If you must, throw your frisbee strategically so you have a reason to approach at a direct angle.

• Be careful what you say to a naked lady, or gentleman. Nudism, ever freer, is different from sexual

• If you are hassled by a few clothed hecklers, counterattack. On Skiathos, Greece, one bare German sunbather pointed his camera at him. He jumped up, doffed his straw hat and performed a jig for her, sending her into hasty retreat.

• If you are hassled by too many clothed hecklers, respect them and go somewhere else. Or cover up. Nudity does offend a great many people, and they need sun, too.

• If you don't know the area, check local regulations and customs carefully. Although many authorities overlook public nudity, others are dead set against it. Jail cells are lousy places for deepening your tan.

A Dissent on Nude Bathing

By Anatole Broyard

ON SOUTH BEACH in Marjatta's Vineyard, the tide deposits stones, shells, seaweed, wood, cork and a few white plastic bot-

tlers. There is another tide, too, that deposits its debris on the beach and breaks down restraint. This is the tide of history or manners, and it strews some parts of the beach with human bodies.

When I walk or run up the beach, these bodies greet me in a literal confrontation. How very naked the naked truth is. I am struck by the extraneousness, the radical irrelevance, of undesired intimacy. I feel something like the sadness one is said to experience after lovemaking, but in this case it doesn't follow lovemaking. It doesn't follow anything.

Love, or the absence of love, may be the heart of the matter, for we generally associate nakedness with that sentiment. The body of someone we love is not altogether naked, but clothed and framed in our feelings. We see it not simply as a body, but a symbol, a sacred text, an exclusive gift, a set of complex physical and metaphysical signals. More than anything else, it is the emotion we bring to it that makes a body beautiful.

In his book "The Nude," Sir Kenneth Clark describes the impact of a body seen without the softening influence of feeling. "It is widely supposed," he writes, "that the naked human body is in itself an object upon which the eye dwells with pleasure and which we are glad to see depicted. But anyone who has frequented art schools and seen the shapeless, pitiful models that the students are industriously drawing will know that this is an illusion. The body is not one of those subjects which can be

made into art by direct transcription — like a tiger or a snowy landscape. A mass of naked figures does not move us to empathy, but to disillusion and dismay.

By long habit, we do not judge the body as a living organism, but as a design.

When we see the body of someone we love, we have designs on it, we impose design. But when we look objectively at the figure of a stranger, it is doubly naked, stripped of both clothing and emotional associations, and we are likely to feel the force of Sartre's remark about the obscenity of flesh "that cannot be justified by the situation."

Most of the people who appear naked on South Beach would say that they are being free, honest or natural. I wonder about the naturalness. Some of these bodies blink and wince in the sun, like the unfocused eyes of a person who has just taken off his glasses. The vaunted honesty of the age of the beach is a sadomasochistic component. On the beach, it may suggest the person who shows you the scars of his operation, an operation that begins with birth and ends with death.

I'm not persuaded that these naked people are free, either, for it's a much-debated question whether self-consciousness has not enslaved our bodies. I suspect that at least some of the nakedness on the beach is less an assertion of physical or psychological freedom than a political demonstration. It may also be an aspect of the current insistence on visible or palpable identity.

I have an economic as well as an aesthetic objection to public nakedness. Our personalities, our very souls, have been so overexposed in this age of therapy that I think we need to keep something in reserve for those precious occasions when we wish to surprise one another. Part of the pleasure

in the gift of the self lies in the unwrapping. Nakedness should be a drama for an audience of one, for there is nothing more wonderful than the wild surmise that attends the first disrobing.

There are people of liberal persuasion who would argue that if I don't enjoy the sight of naked bodies on the beach, I ought to ignore them. But do we want to learn to ignore the human body? To dismiss it as just one more white plastic bottle on the beach? Responding to it positively could be just as problematical. Suppose that, by some miracle, one found all of the bodies on South Beach attractive and reacted accordingly. Where would that lead?

While a mature libido can usually cope with the sight of a naked body, two or three hundred may be sufficient to send it into mild shock. This would help to explain the odd absence of physical desire on seeing so many bodies.

Lord Clark distinguishes three different moods of the body: energy, ecstasy and pathos. I'm afraid that, for me, on South Beach, pathos dominates. Most of us are not as lovely as we would like to be.

In earlier centuries, hanged men were sometimes left suspended on the gibbet as a reminder to the rest of the population, as a stimulus to melancholy reflection. This, I'm sorry to say, is how a good many of these naked bodies under the sun affect me. They bend my thoughts to mortality, to the sins of sloth and greed, to the cruelty of time and the premeditation to corruption of the flesh.

Can I walk up to these naked people and say that this is not the lesson one wishes to read here? Shall I point out that I am on vacation? Do they know that they are violating my civil right to my own private form of innocence?

(1979 The New York Times)

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The Dangers of Suntanning

By Lynn Payer

SUN MAY be good for the soul, but most dermatologists agree that it's bad news for the skin. Sun exposure, they say, causes skin cancers in susceptible individuals, accelerates skin aging and even aggravates acne.

"Exposure to the Mediterranean sun must be seen as an attack on the skin," said Arthur Wiskemann, a dermatologist at the University of Hamburg medical school.

"I am personally convinced," Robert Aron-Brunetiere, head of the section of dermatology at the Fondation A. de Rothschild in Paris wrote in his book "La Beauté et La Médecine," "that if women ceased exposing themselves to the sun, dermatologists' clientele would fall by a fourth and that of beauty salons by half."

"While children up to the age of eight need some direct exposure to the sun's rays in order to make vitamin D, after that there is no need for direct sunshine in the well-nourished adult, although adults do need light to regulate their diurnal cycles," said Jean-Pierre Cesarini, who works with Dr. Aron-Brunetiere and is also with the unit on skin cancer of the French Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale.

However, said Dr. Cesarini, "I find that I need sun for my general behavior and get depressed if I don't get some."
He said that he is taking his vacation in Corsica this year. "But I will wear a diving suit when I dive, a shirt when I sail and a suntan lotion with heavy protection and will only get a moderate tan. Unfortunately, I wasn't always so prudent when I was growing up in North Africa, and with a type IIIa skin [brown hair and freckles] I'm expecting my first skin cancer any year now."

Dr. Cesarini reflects the point of view of most experts that skin cancer is the result of overexposure to the sun of susceptible skin. Australia has a high incidence of skin cancer, believed to be due to the fact that most of its population consists of light-skinned Caucasians living in a latitude closer to the equator than their genes have yet evolved to cope with.

The incidence of skin cancer, for example, in one Australian city (19 degrees south latitude) was 10 times the average incidence in 4 U.S. northern cities (40-45 degrees north latitude). The type of skin is also crucial, with the general rule being: the lighter the skin, the higher the risk of skin cancer. Skin cancers are rare in blacks, and when they occur usually develop on unprotected areas such as the palms of the

hands. In El Paso, Texas, the incidence of skin cancer in the Latin population was 22 per 100,000, whereas it was 233 per 100,000 in the white population.

Of 400 individuals with various types of skin cancer interviewed at the Fondation A. de Rothschild, 90 percent were skin types 0 (albino), I (red hair, freckles, no tan), II (blond, light skin with freckles) and III (either brown hair with freckles or blond, clear skin without freckles), types which are a minority in the French population.

(This classification divides white skins into six basic types. In the United States, skin is divided into four groups: skins that always burn and never tan; skins that burn easily and tan minimally; skins that burn moderately and tan gradually; and skins that burn minimally and tan readily. In both classifications the basic conclusion is the same: The lighter skins are at greater risk of skin cancer.)

Luckily for sunbathers, those cancers linked most closely with sun exposure are squamous cell and basal cell carcinomas, which are relatively harmless as cancers go because they do not metastasize to distant parts of the body. They will continue to grow if not removed, however, and their removal will leave a scar.

Not so benign are the melanomas, which can be deadly. These are rarer than the other two types, and their link to sun exposure is less evident. But the sun does appear to play a role: The incidence of melanoma is three times as high in Queensland, Australia, as it is in Scotland. In addition, said Dr. Cesarini, melanoma of the legs was rare until women began wearing short skirts; it is now rare to find a melanoma on women's breasts, but he predicts that this localization will soon be more common because of topless sunbathing.

Both sunburns and the squamous and basal cell cancers seem to be caused by a specific portion of the sun's rays known as ultraviolet B, and the effective sunscreens are made primarily to screen out most of the UVB, allowing ultraviolet A and just enough UVB to pass to allow the individual to acquire a tan.

However, it is not known which of the sun's rays cause the skin to age, nor is it known which cause melanoma. This could mean that even the individual who acquires his tan cautiously will not be protected against premature aging, nor against an increased chance of melanoma.

"With adequate protection, it is almost impossible to acquire the extreme degree of tanning that looks so attractive and desirable on the models in the sun-screen

advertisements," according to Bedford Shelnire Jr., a Texas dermatologist in "The Art of Looking Younger." "Many dermatologists fear that any amount of tanning is bad, and that tanning always results in skin damage. It is highly probable that this view is correct. If so, the only time you are really safe from the sun is when you are getting little or no tan."

EVEN SO, people continue to spend hours in the sun to acquire a "healthy-looking tan." The following is therefore offered for tanning with minimal damage.

• Persons with red hair, freckles, and white, creamy skin will not tan because the type of melanin produced by their skin is different from that produced in blonds and brunettes. They will therefore never acquire natural protection from burn and should always wear sunscreens giving maximal protection. The most protection is provided by zinc or titanium oxide, which provide a 100-percent physical barrier to the sun's rays.

• Persons who can acquire tans should do just that and avoid burning. They should use sunscreens that screen out most of the UVB, and most of these will contain either p-aminobenzoic acid, benzophenone or cinnamate or a combination of these. In most countries a system of numbering of sunscreens is in effect, with a higher number signifying a greater degree of sun protection. (The number will indicate that if it takes you 30 minutes to get sunburned without protection, you can stay out for 30 minutes times the number before you sunburn. Thus, with a cream number 6, one could stay out for 3 hours before sunburning.)

• Dr. Cesarini cautioned that while the infrared rays of the sun, those causing the body to heat, are direct, the ultraviolet rays also scatter and reflect. This means that while moving under a beach umbrella will immediately cool the body, it will still be exposed to over 50 percent of the UVB.

• According to recent advice in "The Medical Letter," whatever sunscreen is used, "patients should be instructed to apply it, when possible, one or two hours before exposure to the sun, and to reapply it generously several times during exposure, particularly after swimming or sweating."

• While tans acquired from sunlamps that use only UVA or from pills available in Europe may be esthetically acceptable, they offer little protection from burning the first time the individual encounters real sun. In addition, Dr. Wiskemann said that many sunlamps give significant doses of UVB and as such are dangerous.

Dollar Rebounds; Sterling Gains

DON, July 19 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose against the main currencies in late European exchange dealings today, as the pound sterling rebounded from its record low of \$1.28 to \$1.30. The dollar's recovery was helped by a report that the Federal Reserve Bank might raise its discount rate to 11 percent, and by a report that the Treasury might announce a new package of measures to support the dollar.

Against major currencies and sterling dropped from its high in late New York trading. Reuters reported that the dollar had little immediate reaction to reports that the Federal Reserve Bank might raise its discount rate to 11 percent, and by a report that the Treasury might announce a new package of measures to support the dollar.

Turkey Granted New IMF Credit

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP-DJ) — The International Monetary Fund today approved a one-year standby loan totaling \$327.5 million to financially troubled Turkey, paving the way for Turkey to receive at least an additional \$1.57 billion in aid from Western countries and commercial banks.

and the Federal Reserve Bank also helped prop up the dollar, dealers said. While the amount of intervention was unknown, it was believed to be well below an estimated \$500 million which the U.S. and German central banks purchased yesterday.

General Motors is considering

General Motors is considering converting at least 90 percent of its automobile lines to front-wheel drive by 1985 as part of an effort to meet government mileage standards, industry sources say.

News and Notes

Chrysler Espana will invest 7 billion pesetas (about \$106 million) in its Spanish operation over an 18-month period to modernize plants, increase production, launch new models and strengthen sales and distribution.

Conf-Gummi intends to float an 82-million-Deutsche-mark bond issue to finance its acquisition of the European tire operations of Uniroyal. Top Uniroyal officials confirmed that both companies had approved the transaction under which the major West German rubber and tire company will acquire four tire-making Uniroyal plants in West Germany, Belgium, France and Britain as well as a tire-cord plant in Luxembourg and distribution operations. They declined to give an indication of the full purchase price.

Tiger International and Seaboard World Airlines say that they have agreed in principle to merge. Tiger, which owns 24 percent of Seaboard shares, will pay \$15.50 a share the remaining 5.1 million, or about \$79 million.

The United Automobile Workers, acknowledging the critical financial condition of Chrysler, has notified company officials that Chrysler would not be considered a possible strike target in the union's contract negotiations with the nation's three largest automobile makers, which began this week. Chrysler also has postponed the start of 1980 car and truck production at five plants and will lay off 4,200 employees indefinitely at two plants. Meanwhile officials announced that

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Ford Motor co-president Philip Caldwell said that the company will spend \$76 million during the next two years to expand production capacity and upgrade products of Ford of Argentina. About \$40 million will be used to expand overall capacity and the balance for retooling to match the Argentine vehicle lines.

ITT Head Said in New Venture

By Robert J. Cole
NEW YORK, July 19 (NYT) — Harold Geneen, board chairman of International Telephone and Telegraph, has been negotiating with European and U.S. banks for multimillion-dollar loans to start a major venture not associated with ITT, industry sources disclosed yesterday.

Carter Plan Reorganizes Trade Panels

WASHINGTON, July 19 — President Carter has proposed to Congress a major reorganization of the government's international trade functions in a bid to boost exports, senior administration officials said today.

Coffee Crop Cut 23% in Brazil

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP-DJ) — Frost damage earlier this year has reduced Brazil's expected 1980-81 coffee harvest by about 23 percent from what otherwise would be expected, the U.S. Agriculture Department said yesterday.

Frost damage occurred in late May and early June in a number of important coffee regions, it said. A survey by the department's Foreign Agricultural Service indicated that Brazil's 1980-81 coffee production will be 20 million to 22 million bags, about 23 percent below the pre-frost potential of 26 million to 28.5 million bags of 60 kilograms each, the agency said.

Officials said Brazil's coffee production in the current 1979-80 year — estimated by the department in June at 22.5 million bags — "was not greatly affected" in total volume by the frost. "However, it is probable that the quality of coffee beans (from the current year's harvest) in a number of areas would be lowered somewhat," the report said.

provide money and advice to corporations in trouble in return for a share of their operations. This type of company is widely known to Wall Street professionals as a venture-capital group.

Although there was no indication that Mr. Geneen was ready to announce the project, sources said that as recently as last week, when he flew to Munich on what he called personal business, he was negotiating with West German bankers for some of the funds.

Mr. Geneen began considering the project soon after he stepped down as ITT's chief executive in January, 1978, according to sources. They said that he acted partly in recognition that his name would open doors and attract both investors and clients with companies in trouble.

Among those understood to have discussed the venture with Mr. Geneen, to offer either investment funds or management talent, were Henry Hillman, a Pittsburgh businessman; John Harper, the retired board chairman of Aluminum Co. of America, also of Pittsburgh; and Felix Rohatyn, partner in the New York investment house of Lazard Freres & Co. and chairman of New York's Municipal Assistance Corp. Mr. Rohatyn is a director of ITT and has worked closely with the chairman on many of the company's most successful acquisitions.

It was understood that Mr. Geneen's discussions with Mr. Rohatyn and Mr. Hillman centered on investments from Lazard and from the Hillman family. The nature of the talks with Mr. Harper could not be determined.

Sources said that Mr. Geneen did not plan to step down immediately as chairman but that he intended to resign "if it gets busy." His contract runs through 1980.

NYSE Prices End Mixed

NEW YORK, July 19 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices ended mixed today in moderately active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 1.28 to 827.30 but advanced declines 771 to 619 as turnover slowed to 26.78 million shares.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported M-1 money supply rose \$3.2 billion in the July 11 week and was up 11.3 percent in the last month compared to the previous quarter. M-2 rose \$4.5 billion and was up 11.7 percent. Business loans at major New York City reporting banks declined \$48 million in the week ended yesterday compared with a revised increase of \$302 million the previous week and a net of \$118 million a year ago.

The market showed little response to the report that Fed Chairman Miller would take over Michael Blumenthal's position as Treasury Secretary due to the uncertainties about the situation, analysts said.

After the market closed, however, a Fed spokesman said former banker Frederick Schultz, the newest member of the Fed Board, would serve as acting chairman of the board if Mr. Miller stepped aside. Mr. Schultz, a former director of Barnett Banks of Florida, Inc., was confirmed by the Senate last night as a member and vice chairman of the Fed.

The Fed entered the government securities market twice to add reserves with the key federal funds trading at 10 3/8 percent and at 10 7/16 percent, dealers said.

IBM topped the active list but was unchanged at 69 1/2. The company charged the judge in the U.S. government's massive antitrust suit against it with "bias and prejudice" and asked that he step down.

Du Pont slipped 3/4 to 39 1/4. It reported higher second quarter profits but said the second half outlook was clouded.

Company Reports

(In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated)

1979	1978
Revenue	940.20
Profits	876.10
Per Share	113.70
Dividend	0.3397
Yield	0.313

1979	1978
Revenue	575.00
Profits	539.00
Per Share	23.00
Dividend	0.13
Yield	0.24

1979	1978
Revenue	1,130
Profits	1,060
Per Share	51.60
Dividend	0.07
Yield	0.64

1979	1978
Revenue	22,290
Profits	21,420
Per Share	13.59
Dividend	0.13
Yield	0.39

1979	1978
Revenue	539,520
Profits	573,460
Per Share	3,390
Dividend	0.32
Yield	6.89

1979	1978
Revenue	1,200
Profits	1,000
Per Share	14.80
Dividend	0.31
Yield	2.13

1979	1978
Revenue	2,400
Profits	2,000
Per Share	262.10
Dividend	7.43
Yield	3.66

1979	1978
Revenue	1,140
Profits	980.40
Per Share	35.40
Dividend	1.79
Yield	1.52

1979	1978
Revenue	2,180
Profits	1,860
Per Share	58.00
Dividend	2.92
Yield	2.50

1979	1978
Revenue	659.20
Profits	590.00
Per Share	54.73
Dividend	0.83
Yield	0.74

1979	1978
Revenue	1,310
Profits	1,180
Per Share	102.82
Dividend	1.55
Yield	1.37

1979	1978
Revenue	1,400
Profits	1,000
Per Share	134.40
Dividend	3.81
Yield	2.13

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1979	1978
Revenue	686.80
Profits	614.40
Per Share	21.30
Dividend	0.76
Yield	0.72

1979	1978
Revenue	2,000
Profits	1,800
Per Share	58.10
Dividend	0.98
Yield	1.83

1979	1978
Revenue	3,240
Profits	2,730
Per Share	233.00
Dividend	1.59
Yield	1.31

1979	1978
Revenue	6,260
Profits	5,280
Per Share	481.00
Dividend	3.29
Yield	2.46

1979	1978
Revenue	657.80
Profits	609.70
Per Share	25.87
Dividend	2.12
Yield	2.08

1979	1978
Revenue	1,300
Profits	1,100
Per Share	49.04
Dividend	4.03
Yield	3.22

1979	1978
Revenue	2,440
Profits	2,140
Per Share	159.40
Dividend	1.10
Yield	0.96

1979	1978
Revenue	4,690
Profits	4,130
Per Share	299.40
Dividend	2.07
Yield	2.02

1979	1978
Revenue	483.80
Profits	30.72
Per Share	1.02
Dividend	0.86
Yield	0.86

1979	1978
Revenue	941.00
Profits	815.90
Per Share	61.57
Dividend	2.04
Yield	1.60

1979	1978
Revenue	1,140
Profits	980.40
Per Share	35.40
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Profits	1,000
Per Share	134.40
Dividend	3.81
Yield	2.13

1979	1978
Revenue	2,660
Profits	2,250
Per Share	313.70
Dividend	2.68
Yield	2.26

1979	1978
Revenue	1,530
Profits	1,190
Per Share	102.20
Dividend	2.82
Yield	2.09

1979	1978
Revenue	3,150
Profits	2,530
Per Share	221.30
Dividend	6.08
Yield	5.80

1979	1978
Revenue	677.00
Profits	551.00
Per Share	43.40
Dividend	1.40
Yield	1.08

1979	1978
Revenue	1,290
Profits	1,050
Per Share	79.50
Dividend	2.56
Yield	1.98

1979	1978
Revenue	516.00
Profits	467.00
Per Share	47.60
Dividend	1.44
Yield	0.80

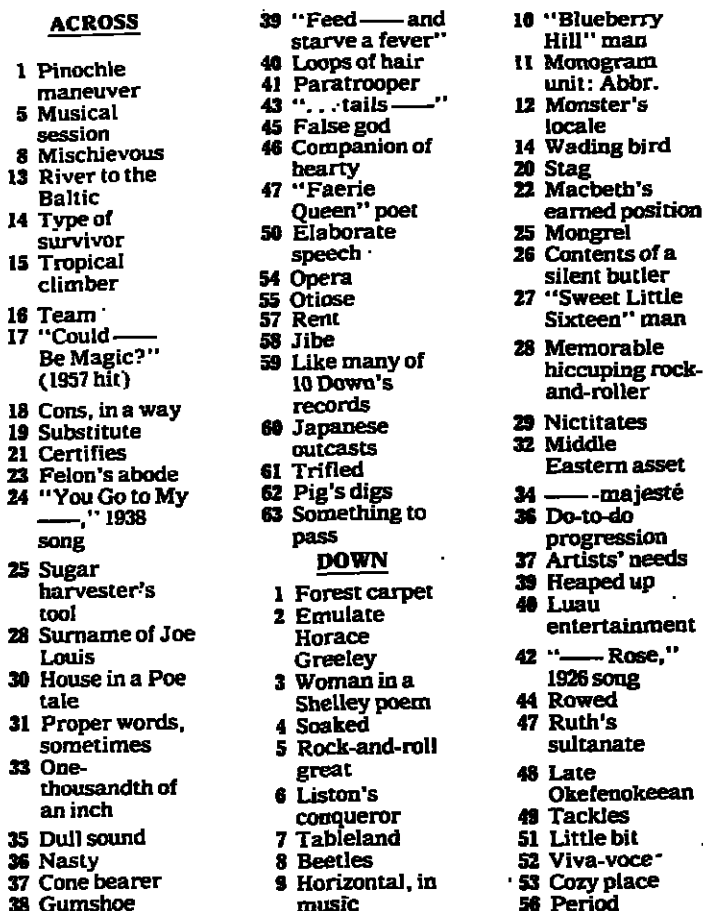
1979	1978
Revenue	1,100
Profits	889.00
Per Share	79.60
Dividend	2.39
Yield	1.62

هكذا من الاصل

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E										High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E										High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E									
Close Prev										Close Prev										Close Prev									
Close										Close										Close									
436	750	Swan	199	4.4	8	414	414	414	414	436	750	Swan	199	4.4	8	414	414	414	414	436	750	Swan	199	4.4	8	414	414	414	414

[illegible]

By Eugene T. Maleska



ALGARVE	C	F		C	F		
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Overcast	MADRID	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	57	Overcast	MIAMI	30	86	Fair
ATHENS	31	68	Fair	MILAN	28	82	Cloudy
BEIRUT			N.A.	MONTREAL	22	72	Fair
BELGRADE	29	84	Fair	MOSCOW	20	68	Overcast
BERLIN	17	63	Overcast	MUNICH	24	75	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	Rain	NEW YORK	27	81	Fair
BUCHAREST	26	79	Fair	NICE	25	77	Fair
BUDAPEST	21	61	Showers	OSLO	18	64	Overcast
CASABLANCA	23	72	Fair	PARIS	21	70	Fair
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Showers	PRAAG	29	84	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	31	68	Fair	ROME	29	84	Fair
DUBLIN	13	59	Overcast	SOFIA	29	84	Fair
EDINBURGH	19	62	Rain	STOCKHOLM	14	61	Overcast
FLORENCE	30	66	Misty	TEHRAN	22	72	Fair
FRANKFURT	19	66	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	32	90	Misty
GENEVA	28	82	Fair	TOKYO	23	73	Misty
Helsinki	18	64	Overcast	TUNIS	32	90	Fair
HOUSTON	30	68	Cloudy	VIENNA	29	84	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	29	84	Fair	WASHINGTON	27	81	Cloudy
JAKARTA	24	75	Fair	ZURICH	22	71	Fair
JERUSALEM	19	64	Misty				
LONDON	15	59	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 700 GMT local time.)

ADVERTISEMENT

[illegible]

stoday's | Jumbles: PARC CAMEO SHAKEN MAGNET
Answer: In the long run we might remember a famous battle—MARATHON

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

'Sure, he eats out of your hand... he eats right out of your MOUTH if you don't watch it!'

Reviewed by Garrett Epps

The almanac is available National Archives' sales Washington for \$15. You should be sent to Cashier National Archives, Wg D.C. 20408. There is a \$3.50 for shipping.

The almanac covers sports, literature, the arts, exploration, women's history, slavery, and black history and other subjects.

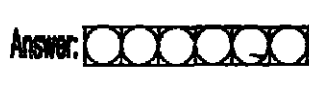
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By Alan T.

careful to lead the heart jack, neu-
tralizing South's hypothetical ten.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form

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Yesterday's | Jumbles: PARCH C
| Answer: In the long
| battle—MA

for the same



'Sure, he eats out of your hand...he eats right out of your MOUTH if you don't watch it!'

